The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOADEN—March 15th, at Poona, Richard Grant Boaden, aged 28 years, after three days' illness.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

COOKSON—IMPEY—At Seetabuldee, on the 3rd March, by the Revd. W. S. Trotman, B.A., Captain James G. Cookson, of the late 8th M. L. C., to Julia A. P., eldest daughter of the late Major H. B. Impey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail in April.)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*
Bombay, 18th March 1864

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca.*
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, (160 H. P.,) will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 28th instant with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days' time, leaving Cochin on 8th April.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 18th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday.	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday.	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	22nd March.	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	22nd March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Ceres*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed without further notice at their risk and expense.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Ceres*.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo by the *Vanguard*, from Shanghai, are requested to send off boats in the morning to take delivery, failing which, goods will be landed at the expense and risk of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Vanguard*.
Bombay, 15th March 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per ship "SAM MENDEL," ELLWOOD, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain ELLWOOD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Sam Mendel*.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Cotton Gin Factory with Engine and Boiler House, Store Shed, Office, Residence of Superintendent, Cottages, Gatekeeper's Lodge, and the Excavation of a Well, at each of the following places:—

Khamgaum and Budnaira in Berar.
Julgaum in Candeish.

Drawings may be seen, and conditions of contract, specifications, abstract of quantities, and schedule of prices can be obtained on application being made to the undersigned.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 31st March 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
फोर्ट परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.
ફોટ પરેચ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommedation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેચતરન ઇનદીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાંવેલી પરેચ કંમપેના લીમોતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE FOR PASSENGERS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and until further Notice, the Passenger Traffic between the Concan and the Deccan South Eastern Division will be conveyed via the Bhore Ghaut Incline, and the running of the Trains generally on the line will be altered.

The Trains will on and after the above date be run as under:

ON WEEK DAYS.

DEPARTURES.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	8 0 A.M.	At Nassick	7 40 P.M.
Do. do.	9 0 „	do. Poonah	5 6 „
Do. do.	12 0 noon	do. do.	8 5 „
Do. do.	3 0 P.M.	do. do.	10 15 „
Do. do.	5 40 „	do. Callian	7 40 „
Do. do.	8 45 „	do. Sholapoor.	3 15 „
Do. do.	8 45 „	do. Mulkapoor	7 0 „
Do. Sholapoor.	7 0 A.M.	do. Bombay	10 12 „
Do. Ponah.	9 0 „	do. do.	5 0 „
Do. do.	12 30 noon	do. do.	8 35 „
Do. do.	10 30 P.M.	do. do.	6 12 A.M.
Do. Mulkapoor.	7 15 A.M.	do. do.	7 15 „
Do. Nassick	8 0 „	do. do.	6 25 P.M.
Do. Campoolee..	5 20 „	do. do.	9 30 A.M.
Do. Bombay	7 45 „	do. Mahim	8 22
Do. do.	5 25 P.M.	do. do.	6 0 P.M.
Do. do.	8 0 „	do. do.	8 35 „
Do. Mahim.	9 15 A.M.	do. Bombay.	9 45 A.M.
Do. do.	6 30 P.M.	do. do.	7 2 P.M.
Do. do.	9 30 „	do. do.	10 2 „

ON SUNDAYS.

Departure from Bombay	9 0 A.M.	Arrival at Poonah	5 0 P.M.
Do. do.	5 40 P.M.	do. Callian	7 40 „
Do. do.	8 45 „	do. Sholapoor.	3 15 „
Do. do.	8 45 „	do. Mulkapoor	7 0 „
Do. Sholapoor.	7 0 A.M.	do. Bombay	10 12 „
Do. Poonah	9 0 „	do. do.	5 0 „
Do. Mulkapoor	7 15 „	do. do.	7 15 A.M.
Do. Bombay	8 45 „	do. Mahim	9 22 „
Do. do.	2 0 P.M.	do. do.	2 35 P.M.
Do. do.	7 30 „	do. do.	8 5 „
Do. Mahim.	10 0 A.M.	do. Bombay.	10 32 A.M.
Do. do.	5 0 P.M.	do. do.	5 32 P.M.
Do. do.	10 0 „	do. do.	10 32 „

For further information apply at the Stations along the Line, where Time Tables will be obtainable previous to the above alterations taking effect.
J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th March 1864.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).
एलफिनस्टन लांड येंड परेस कंपनी लीमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) have the honour to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the local Government by Act XXII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances:—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Warree Bunder for the purpose of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the local Government and the Elphinstone Company in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea two pieces of land and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a Warf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Belvidere Hill and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamations. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the Provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamations of the pieces of land marked B. and C. and the removal of the said Hill known as Belvidere Hill and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purpose of such reclamation to be a work of public utility and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill, the said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th March 1864.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.
2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.
W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.
By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to Carwar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—WANTED by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a few active sharp young men as CLERKS or FOREMEN. Good wages will be given to competent men. None need apply who object to go up-country. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be made to the General Manager, Boree Bunder Terminus, on Saturdays.
General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 12th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACTS FOR FIREWOOD.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive offers for the supply of split Firewood for the Concan and Deccan Lines during one year from the 1st April 1864.

It is optional for parties to tender in respect of one or both Lines, but as the contract for each Line will be let separately a separate offer must be made in respect of each.

The Firewood to be subject to the entire approval of the Company's Store-keeper, and to be delivered by the Contractor as follows:—

For the Concan Line.

At Byculla, Titwalla, Wassind or at such other stations between Wassind and the foot of the Thull Ghaut, and between Budlapore and Campoolee as the Store-keeper may direct.

For the Deccan Line.

At any of the stations between Khandalla and Sholapore as may be required.

Any information that may be desired in connection with the contract, can be obtained on application at the office of the Company's Store-keeper, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Firewood" must be addressed to and lodged with the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 15th March 1864

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT NEW MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 14th, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of New Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the article resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th March 1864.

N. B.—The purchasers at former sales are requested to pay the amount due and remove their lots without delay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banking Establishments hereby intimate that on and after Tuesday the 15th current, the hour of closing for business will be three o'clock P.M., except Saturdays, when the hour will be one o'clock as formerly:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
Bombay 10th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India, J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, p Manager.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS CLOUGH, late of the City of Bombay but now of No. 152 Gresham House in the City of London, and HENRY THOMAS BINKS, of the said City of Bombay, as Merchants under the style or firm of BROWN, CLOUGH & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the thirty-first day of July last. All debts due to or from the late firm in Bombay, will be received or paid by the said HENRY THOMAS BINKS, and all debts due to or from the late firm in England, will be received or paid by the said FRANCIS CLOUGH.—Dated this 19th day of October in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.
FRANCIS CLOUGH.
H. T. BINKS.

Witnesses to the signature of Francis Clough.
Wm. Duncan. } 152 Gresham House, London,
Alfred Pennell. } Clerks to Francis Clough.
Witnesses to the signature of H. T. Binks, of Bombay.
W. L. Hudson.
W. A. Hurst.

With reference to the foregoing notice, the undersigned HENRY THOMAS BINKS being about to leave Bombay by the Mail of the 29th instant, requests that all claims against the firm may be made to him on or before the 24th inst.
Bombay, 14th March 1864. H. T. BINKS.

NOTICES.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES for this Company for twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of the description and probable quantities of Stores required can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th March 1864.
W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 26th March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following business will be submitted:—

First.—To receive the Directors' Report with Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1863.
Second.—To consider the propriety of increasing the remuneration of the Directors.
Third.—To elect new Directors.
Fourth.—To elect Auditors for the current year 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.
W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

With reference to the foregoing Messrs. Jackson Ackroyd and Co. beg to intimate that at the expiration of the present month the price of Messrs. Jules Mumm and Co.'s Champagne will be advanced.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„	„
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40	per dozen, quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	„	„
Porter in pints (expected)	„	„ 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 21
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Do. in pints	„ 20
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 13
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.
HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.
February 27th, 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5¼	Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6	„ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7	„ 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 12
10 „	„ 15
12 „	„ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, Large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 52: roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.—Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter, note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, and extra secret drawer, enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with lock and key, each Rs. 50.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London! they are well made.

N. B.—Without secret drawer, &c., in Mahogany. Rs. 40 and 35.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs. As.	Kin's. Rs. As.	Albert. Rs. As.	Lilly. Rs. As.	Linear. Rs. As.
Table Forks p.doz.	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks „	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons „	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons „	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons „	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls „	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs each	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons „	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons „	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle „	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives „	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.
HERBERT & Co.

VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterflys, &c. al in motion and singing true to the life.

Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills; Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.

Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Baloons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea A real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS—WHEATSTONE'S Double Action
Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by WHEATSTONE. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch,* and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by WHEATSTONE. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery; producing even, single, and unbroken lengths of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its degree.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching.	Rs. 2-12 per doz.
H H harder for outline.	do.
H H H very hard for Architects.	do.
H B hard and black.	do.
B black for shading.	do.
B B softer and very black.	do.
F firm for general drawing.	do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black, Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick, Rs. 9 per doz.

BY ANOTHER MAKER.

HHH very hard, for Engineers.	Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard.	do.
H rather hard.	do.
F fine, for sketching.	do.
HB hard and black.	do.
B. black for shading.	do.
BB soft and black.	do.

BBB extra soft and black. Rs. 4.
BBBBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead, Rs. 9 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B.B. the very best quality selected. R. 1 per box.

Account Book Pencils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without leaving a trace. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above assortment of Superior Pencils he following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are vailable, viz:

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality	Rs. 3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine)	„ 2 8 „
Blue only (Ultramarine)	„ 2 8 „
Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils. first quality, lead all through	„ 1 8 „
Do. do. second quality	„ 1 0 „
School Pencils, through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen or	„ 3 0 per gross.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders up to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Captain M. Reid's The Hunter's Feast	2	12
——— The Half Blood	2	12
——— The Rifle Rangers	2	12
——— The Tiger Hunter	2	12
——— The White Chief	2	12
——— The Wood Rangers	2	12
——— The Scalp Hunters	2	12
Aimard's The Border Rifles	2	12
——— The Indian Scout	2	12
——— The Pirates of the Prairies	2	12
——— The White Scalpers	2	12
——— The Trail Hunter	2	12
——— The Freebooters	2	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information:—Geography, History, Biography, Mythology, Bible knowledge, Chronology	10	0
The Swiss Family Robinson	2	12
Willis the Pilot, a Sequel to ditto	2	12
Clever Girls of our time, and how they became famous women	2	12
Clever Boys of our time, etc, etc.	2	12
Famous Boys, and how they became great men	2	12
Triumphs of Perseverance	2	12
Stoddart's The Philosophy of Language	6	8
Barrow's Ceylon, past and present	4	8
Recollections of Baron Gros's Embassy to China and Japan	5	4
Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder, 2 vols	5	8
Bohn's Hand-book of Proverbs	3	12
Colonel Money's The Wife and the Ward	3	12
Sandford and Merton	3	0
Book of German, and French Songs, each	2	0
A round of Stories for Children	2	0
Uncle Tom's Cabin (Bohn's Edn.)	2	12
Butler's Analogy and Sermons (Bohn's)	2	12
Confessions of an Etonian. By C. Rowcroft	1	8
The Black Tulip. By A. Dumas	1	8
Captain Francourt By Dr. Millengen	1	8
Ascanio, By A. Dumas	1	8
The Attractive Man. By Mrs. Trollope	1	8
The Courtier of the Days of Charles II. By Mrs. Gore.	1	8
The Page of the Duke of Savoy. By A. Dumas	1	8
My Pretty Cousin. By author of the Jilt	1	8
Captain Paul. By A Dumas	1	8
Olive. By author of John Halifax, &c.	1	8
Ben Brace, the last of Nelson's Agamemnons	1	8
Recollections of a Detective Police Officer	1	8
Jack Brag. By Theodore Hook	1	8
Gervase Skinner ditto	1	8
Gilbert Gurney ditto	1	8
Gurney Married ditto	1	8
A Warning to Wives	1	8
Jack Adams, By Captain [illegible]	1	8
Sir Jasper Carew. By author of Con. Cregan	1	8
Poe's Tales and Poems	1	8
Quadroona; or, the Slave Mother	1	8
The Master-Passion. By author of Valentine Vox.	1	8
Confessions of a Pretty Woman. By Miss Pardoe	1	8
He would be a Gentleman. By S. Loyer	1	8
The Two Midshipmen. By Capt Armstrong	1	8
The Chevalier: a romance of the Rebellion	1	8
Leonard Lindsey; or the story of a Buccaneer	1	8
Gideon Giles the Roper. By T. Miller	1	8
The White Wolf of Brittany	1	8
The Life of a Beauty	1	8
The Vicar of Wrexhill. By Mrs. Trollope	1	8
Twelve Months of Matrimony	1	8
High Life in New York	1	8
Alice Leslie. By P. B. St. John	1	8
Tales of the Slave Squadron	1	8
Hinchbridge Haunted	1	8
Tales of the Peerage. By Lady Dacre	1	8
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Fathers & Sons. By T. Hook	1	8
The Countess Miranda. By P. B. St. John	1	8
The Bushrangers. By Capt. Rowcroft	1	8
The Parson's Daughter. By T. Hook	1	8
Hand and Glove. By A. B. Edwards	1	8
Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune	1	8
The Hussar. By Revd. C. R. Gleig	1	8
The History of a Flirt	1	8
Stories of Torres Vedras. By Dr. Millengen	1	8
Fabian's Tower. By author of the Earl's Cedars	1	8
The Queen's Dwarf By Berwick	1	8
The Gambler's Wife. By Mrs. Grey	1	8
The Moneyed Man	1	8
The Witchfinder. By T. Graspey	1	8
Cousin William, etc. By T. Hook	1	8
The Belle of the Family. By Mrs. Grey	1	8
Up in the Clouds. By J. Verey	1	8
Rizzio. By James	1	8
Precepts and Practice. By T. Hook	1	8
The Hunchback of Notre Dame	1	8
Corinne; or, Italy. By Mad. de Stael	1	8
The Young Doctor	1	8
Jack Ariel	1	8
The Two Sisters. By Mrs. Southworth	1	8
The Jilt. By author of Life of a Beauty	1	8
The Romance of Common Life. By Waters	1	8
The War Hawk. By Capt. Armstrong	1	8
Twenty years After; or, Cardinal Mazarin	1	8
The Petrel; or, love on the ocean	1	8
The Jealous Wife. By Miss Pardoe	1	8
Frank Beresford. By Capt. Curling	1	8
Lady Jane Grey. By T. Miller	1	8
The Opera-Singer's Wife. By Mrs. Grey	1	8
Legends and Stories of Ireland. By Lover	1	8
Very Successful. By Lady Bulwer	1	8
The Experiences of a French Detective	1	8
The Bride Elect	1	8
Red Hand. By Mrs. Kelly	1	8

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.
26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Fire Brick and Fireclay.
Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.
Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ON-COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ...and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ...and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornament set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ANDHIAROO BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE PUNTHUKEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to his widow BAI DINBAEE. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 18th day of March 1864.

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE.—The Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund advertised for MONDAY the 21st instant is postponed until TUESDAY the 29th instant.

R. WEST,
Secretary.
18th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન
લીમીટેડ.

THE first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association, will be held at the office of the Association No 9, Church Street, Fort, on Friday the 1st April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the despatch of the following business:—

1st. To submit the accounts of the Association, made up to 31st December 1863, with the Directors' and Auditors' reports, and to consider the propriety of declaring a dividend.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To elect two Auditors for the year, 1864, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન
લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Association will be closed for business on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant on account of the Holee and Parsee Holidays.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office on THURSDAY the 28th April next at 1 o'clock P. M. for the supply of WOOLLENS in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st August next.

Tenders to be forwarded to this office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 28th April next.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200 two hundred which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees 2,000 two thousand will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into with lists of the articles required can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained at this office daily, Sundays excepted.

GEORGE SCOTT,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

HIGH COURT,—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Will of DEWCOOVERBAI, widow, deceased.

VIZBHOOCUNDASS HARIBHAI ....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to this Honorable Court for Probate of the Will of DEWCOOVERBAEE, widow of Lalloobhai Runchordass, late of Bombay, deceased.—Dated this 18th day of March 1864.

KELLY & HORE,
Applicant's Proctors.

PRIME IRISH HAMS just landed for sale at 10 annas per lb. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.—Lost or stolen in or about the month of September last, a Certificate for one share in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, registered No. 336 in the name J. F. Spencer, Esq. All and every persons and person are and is hereby cautioned against purchasing the said share or otherwise dealing therewith.

Any one who shall within 14 days from this date bring the said certificate or give such information to the undersigned as will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. Due information of the loss of the Certificate has been given to the Secretary of the said Company.

No further reward will be offered.

LULLOOBHAI MANOCKLALL,
At his firm near Khara Koowa,
Bombay, March 1864.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains,
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond [illegible] and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
[illegible] Diamond Rings.
[illegible]-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved,
[illegible] of pearl, in morocco cases.
[illegible] Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
[illegible] Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
[illegible]
Do. [illegible] de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.
Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR MARCH.—CONTENTS:—The Last Appeal.—Glimpses of Home.—The Mistletoe.—The Red Lancers of Bundlekhund. Chap. XII.—The Man vs. the Machine; or, training and recreation in the Army.—Domestic Animals.—The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chap. XIII.—Remarks on the Health of European Soldiers in India. Part II.—The Future of India.—Our Theatricals in India.—William Makepeace Thackeray.—The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in February—Literary and Critical Notices:—Eton School Days. Randolf Methy; a story of Indian life. A personal narrative of thirteen years' service amongst the wild tribes of Khondistan for the suppression of human sacrifice—Military Summary for January.—Home Politics and Literature for January.—Indian Retrospect for February,—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for February,

☞ Annual Subscription, in India, Rs. 16. In England, Rs. 20½. Price of a single Number, Rs. 1½.

AGENTS.—Calcutta:—R. C. LePage & Co., British Library.
Madras:—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Mount Road.
Agra:—Delhi Gazette Press.
Lahore:—W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee & Meean Meer.
London:—J. Gladding, Esq., Jun., 13 Paternoster Row.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24 Medow Street, & 3, Bell Lane, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th March 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th March 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd...... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st...... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	19	Twilight ends 7.23.	6 6	6 1	8 49	9 11	17th March 1864. Time—5h. 56m. 40s. 4
Sun.	20	Palm Sunday.	6 6	6 1	9 31	9 50	
Mon.	21	Benedict, A. B.	6 4	6 10	10 7	10 23	
Tues.	22	Daybreak at 4.49A.M	6 3	6 0	10 38	10 53	
Wed.	23	Saturn rises at 6.58	6 3	6 1	11 8	11 23	
Thur	24	Maunday Thursday	6 2	6 1	11 40	11 55	
Fri.	25	Annunciation or Lady day.—Good Friday.	6 1	6 11	—	0 10	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 8	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 10	LAHORE	Mar. 9
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 8	LONDON	Feb. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 12
BANGALORE	Mar. 11	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 11	MEERUT	Mar. 8
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 12
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Mar. 19
DELHI	Mar. 12	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

THE lecture delivered in the Town Hall on Thursday by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the apostle of the Brahmo Somaj in Bombay, marks the commencement of a new era in the history of the Hindoo reform movement on this side of India. Hitherto, the educated natives of Bombay have with rare exceptions been content to let mere talk take the place of action. Education amongst the native youth of this Presidency has in fact had a wrong bias given to it by the overflowing wealth which has conferred so great material prosperity on the population. The students of our schools and colleges have seen—as they could not fail to see—that capitalists alone hold the golden keys which open the portals of political preferment and social position, and that those Europeans who are most fond of preaching about the influence of moral worth and intellectual power are themselves the most eager to bow down before the rich men of the day, and to accept wealth as the full equivalent of all the grand qualities of head and heart which they commend to the admiration of the natives. Watching the conduct of such men, we have often been reminded of the stage comedies which are studded with moral precepts about the blessings of honest worth and poverty all through the first four acts, but in the last make a concession to the weakness of human nature by introducing a rich uncle who sends the hero and heroine off to be happily married in a coach and four. The pious exhortations addressed by Europeans to young natives to be always virtuous and well-deserving, if they wish to get on in this world and the next, would touch even the hardest heart, were it not that the lecturers too frequently put their own advice to scorn by showing themselves among the most ardent worshippers of vulgar wealth. It has, indeed, been one of the misfortunes of Bombay that Europeans of high standing have gone on encouraging what may be called the charitable munificence movement, without ever reflecting whither it was leading them, and seemingly without caring whether the great men whose vanity it flattered might not be doing harm instead of good to the cause of reform by affecting to patronize when they should have taken the lead in bringing it to a triumphant issue. It can hardly have escaped the notice of the least critical of observers that certain important personages have for years been allowed to coquet and play fast and loose with the reformers, simply because they are monied men, who, while loudly professing their horror of all the abominations of caste, have been able to purchase indulgences for a continuance of the most superstitious practices by giving a sum of money to a girls' school, or buying a mace for the University, or presenting Dr. Birdwood with a box of books for the Asiatic Society and a rare plant or two for the Victoria Gardens. So long as money was given for such purposes, it has been held that the giver must be a reformer at heart, and that any little weakness he might show in refusing to deviate by a hair's breadth from the strictest path of the ancient faith should be winked at and condoned in the charitable hope that all would come right in the end. Such a compromise between religious prejudice on the one hand and the desire to conciliate Europeans by affecting a great liking for reform on the other was exactly suited to the timid nature of the Hindoo people, and more especially to the rich men—a class which in all countries is naturally cautious to the verge of cowardice in its dread of revolutions. The fashionable tone of wealthy native society in Bombay has therefore been to smother ardent young reformers with praise and flattery, but at the same time to let it be plainly seen that they are rash and dangerous young men from whom every one who values his respectability a rush will be careful to hold himself aloof. Europeans who go amongst the rich natives have amongst their acquaintances many who can talk by the yard or the hour with affecting fervour of the evils of caste and the necessity of reform; but propose to them a definite course of action, and they shrink from it with terror, declaring that the time is not yet, that it is better not to be precipitate, that Rome was not built in a day, and that it is of no use for one or two men to move unless the whole community moves with them. Can we wonder that, when such is the line of conduct habitually pursued by so-called "reformers," men like Karsandass Mulji and Karsandass Madhavadass can hardly escape persecution for having dared to dine together after one of them had been to England?

We speak with a vivid recollection of the impression made upon the numerous audience in the Town Hall by the Baboo's lecture, when we say that Keshub Chunder Sen's earnest and eloquent pleadings in favour of a more manly line of policy were not thrown away. It was a strange and deeply interesting spectacle to any European to see a native of India standing bareheaded in the tribune, and, with all the energy and fervour of a religious reformer whose convictions are dearer to him than life, urging the native youth of Bombay who stood around him to shake off the trammels of idolatry and caste prejudice and seek to do what is right with the help of the one true God. Few young men there could have listened to the address unmoved; and none who heard the applause with which the Baboo's invitation to his Bombay fellow-countrymen to be up and doing was received could help conceiving a hope of the regeneration of India. The temper of the audience, we must own, was much more enthusiastic than that of Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, who, when the lecturer had sat down, rose to speak in the name of Young Bombay. We had expected that Dr. Bhawoo would seize the opportunity to declare himself once for all the leader of the uncompromising reformers of Bombay, by accepting the Baboo's invitation. It was a disappointment to us when his cold measured sentences fell on our ear, and when we heard him asking,—What is Truth? and admitting that he and his friends were unwilling to make any move until they had ascertained whether the Deism preached by the Baboo or the Christianity preached by the Missionaries was the truth they searched for. The lecturer, it seems to us, did not ask more than this: that men who, like Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, deplore the evils of caste and renounce idolatry, should form themselves into an alliance or friendly brotherhood, of which the members might be either Deists or Christians, for protesting by speech and example against the absurd customs and degrading superstitions which have caused India to sink to so low a level among the nations of the earth. Surely, this is a little thing to ask of earnest, conscientious thoughtful men. If Dr. Bhawoo Dajee will not allow that the time has now come when the reformers of Bombay should take this first step towards attaining the truth, when does he think that a favourable opportunity will arrive? If he intend to sit waiting on the bank till the river has run itself out, before he attempt to cross, we fear his eyes will grow dim and his senses fail him ere he reach the further shore.

THE propriety of the action of the Government of India in buying up its own liabilities in the form of Government Securities, and thus withdrawing from circulation the stock which they have guaranteed to dedicate to the use of the public, for terms certain, has frequently been questioned. Regarded, however, from a financial point of view, the policy of thus extinguishing a part of the national debt, during periods of prosperity, cannot be disputed. Positive benefit would accrue from such a course to the tax-paying public;—future interest would be saved; an absolute advantage gained by buying in the liability at a discount, while the notes so bought up might be cancelled and the debt extinguished or reserved perhaps for subsequent operation, when quoted at a premium.

The Supreme Government of India, fully alive to these advantages, has for some time past made very large purchases, chiefly of four per cent. paper, at prices ranging from 94 to 96; and by late returns of the Bank of Bengal it would appear that Government funds, to the extent of some millions sterling, are now invested in these securities. Nor is it surprising that advantage should be taken of circumstances so favourable to the State, considering that for every nineteen lacs so purchased a liability of 20 lacs has been extinguished.

Assuming then that the Government is in funds and in a position to pay off a part of the Indian debt, it would be manifestly to their interest to purchase four per cent. paper so long as that can be procured at a favourable discount, and perhaps more so than any other description of Government stock. But if this class of Government paper should not be available at a discount, it would be better (recollecting that the relative values of fives and fives-and-a-half independently, of course, of certain collateral considerations, such as duration of the loan, &c. are as 125 and 137½ to that of fours at par), to buy up fives and fives-and-a-half, even at present rates, and, by sacrificing the interest of a year or two on the principle, get rid of loans bearing an interest so much heavier than that of the four per cent. obligations.

The opportunities of the Government are materially assisted in this respect by the marked neglect with which Government paper is, as a rule, treated in this country. It is true that here the Dorin-cum-Lushington financial escapades in Indian stock, during the reign of Lord Dalhousie, are still fresh in the memories of most of us:—Premium hunting, too, and high rates of interest may occasionally offer greater attraction than Government paper: but how money making England, with its pressure of accumulated wealth, can continue indifferent to the lucrative advantages which India presents for investments and not really embark in "foreign transactions" is truly surprising.

The present prosperity of the country seems to us fully to justify the Supreme Government in exercising their ability to call in to every possible extent their liabilities to the public, when that course can be adopted on advantageous terms.

WE are favoured with the following extracts from a letter to a mercantile firm in this city:—

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 26.

Telegrams from London of the 20th received yesterday quote cotton dull—Liverpool market dull with ½d. per lb. fall—native consignments difficult to sell at one penny decline upon valuations. Money easy. Politics unchanged.

A telegram from London dated 22nd Feb. reports that a further fall took place, and fair Egyptian was quoted 26½d. to 26¾d. per lb.

General sales 19th, 5,000 bales.
Sales 20th 4,000 bales, market falling.
General sales of the week, 39,700 bales.
Stock 246,600 bales: week's imports 45,700.

The Egyptian cotton crop has been greatly overstated, the inundation and the cold having damaged the plants more than at first supposed.

BY an unlucky misprint we were made to say yesterday that H. M.'s 24th Regiment would be sent to New Zealand, if the war continued. It is the 28th Regiment, now at Colaba, which will first proceed on active service, should the necessity for reinforcements to the army in New Zealand arise.

THE following are the particulars of the opium sale held at the Exchange Rooms, Calcutta, on the 10th inst:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,280	1,050	1,025	1033-13-4½	2,357,150
Benares.	1,865	1,000	985	991-8-10½	1,849,250

THE *Englishman* understands that the important question regarding the Chief Justiceship has been referred to the Home government by telegram. The question asked is, whether it is imperative on the Governor General to appoint a barrister, or whether it is optional. Should the answer be optional, we learn that the appointment will probably be offered to Mr. Raikes, as senior judge. If Mr. Raikes' state of health admits of his remaining, we have no doubt but he will accept the office.

THE *Hurkaru* understands that, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the amalgamation of the Offices of the Superintendent and the Agent of Army Clothing at that Presidency. This arrangement, we are told, has effected a pretty large saving to the State. Should the local authorities in Bengal follow the example of those in the sister Presidency, similar financial results may be worked out from the Amalgamation Scheme, without any apparent injury to the public service.

FROM a private letter the same journal learns that Sir Charles Wood has distinctly refused to listen to any proposition for removing the seat of Government from Calcutta. He holds the opinion of Lord William Bentinck, that Calcutta, from its trade, its financial power, as well as central position, politically speaking with regard to the whole East, ought to be the capital of the Indian Government. He is also of opinion, that the climate is not so detrimental to the health of Europeans as has been lately represented. It is further said, that he has strongly urged that the Governor General should remain in Calcutta, unless there is a special necessity for his visiting the Provinces and Simla.

WE are glad to notice that the *Times of India* is already beginning to repent of the unpatriotic language it lately used in speaking of the possible results of England's refusal to put a stop to the ravages of the *Alabama*. A month or two ago our contemporary solemnly warned us, that it "may be regarded as certain, that if the Northern States bring this war to a successful close, they will at once prefer a demand upon us, for indemnity for the vessels and cargoes that Captain Semmes boasts that he has destroyed. Nor is it by any means certain that this demand can be successfully resisted. Should the demand for indemnity be made—as it is certain it will be—we shall have to refer the matter to the arbitration of some other power, with the not improbable, and very unpleasant, result, of finding the award given against us. Jubilations, therefore, on the part of Englishmen at the success of the *Alabama*, are strangely out of place; for should her depredations eventually fall upon ourselves, we shall justly have made ourselves the laughing-stock of the world by our folly. Unpleasant as an award against us in this matter would be the national interests we believe would be better served thereby, than by an award in our favour."

In a leading article in yesterday's *Times of India* the same matter is thus referred to:—"Whilst the English world was full of these blunders and the difficulties arising out of the capture of one *Alabama*, the volume of Mr. Seward's despatches reached England, containing his claims and remonstrance respecting the ravages of the other and original *Alabama*. One of these despatches threatened, if the issue of such corsairs from British ports were not put a stop to, to penetrate into our ports to attack and burn them, even when lying close by British quays. The despatch conveying this outrageous threat was, it seems, not delivered or even read to Earl Russell by the American envoy, Mr. Adams, who exercised a wise discretion in withholding it. But even without that, Mr. Seward's correspondence puts forward claims upon England of pecuniary indemnity for all the vessels which the *Alabama* and her consorts have sunk, and all the cargoes they have destroyed. Although perhaps the feeling in England for neutrality betwixt the contending Powers in America was never strong, stil these demands of Mr. Seward deeply stirred British feeling, and it was proposed to demand in Parliament that Government should bring Mr. Seward at once to book, and demand of him a disavowal of such untenable claims. *It were better to have war at once than to allow such claims to be made, and though perhaps adjourned for the present, to be urged again in after times.* The truth is that another volume of Mr. Seward's despatches might have driven England to the very verge of war."

ENGLISH LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY.

JUST as I was closing my last letter to you the telegram had announced the first guns fired by the Danes. Now war has fairly broken out, and the daily papers are watched with intense anxiety and eagerness, and no wonder; for who can tell to what this war may lead, or that we may not ourselves sooner or later become embroiled in it? Independently, too, of public considerations the position of the Queen and the Royal Family is a very painful one, connected as they are so closely with both belligerent powers, and much sympathy is felt for them. A rumour was rife the other day among the clubs that Her Majesty's heart is entirely with the Germans, if so every effort will no doubt be made to try and preserve peace. They go so far as to hint that the part taken by Earl Russell gave great offence, and that an important paragraph originally inserted in the Queen's speech was condemned in toto and ordered to be removed. Perhaps the differences in the Cabinet account for the meagre tenour of that document. I thought it meagre beyond precedent, worse written than usual, and altogether a production that any private person would have been ashamed of; but we must, I suppose, be content with what we can get in such matters, and in this case it is certainly very little. One certainty, however, is that we are not at war, though there is no question that a large portion of Home forces are prepared for service if necessary; another is that no one seems to desire it. The Danes by over-precipitancy had got themselves into a hobble in regard to the Holstein and Schleswig constitutions in which we could not support them, nor could we oppose by force the German Government. Whether Germany at large approves of the Austro-Prussian advance or not we have yet to see, but their appear ominous symptoms of discontent which will most likely increase, and whether after all Austria and Prussia will support the treaty of London or not is a question which time and the pressure put upon them by Germany can alone decide. To reduce Denmark to the status of the treaty, ample guarantee existed in the treaty and in the position of England, France, and Russia; but as this did not content Germany we have only to watch the development of policy now conceded, when, says the *Times*, forty millions of people are engaged in plundering and murdering one million and a half, the greatest comfort that can be given them, next to the gratifying assurance, that there is neither right nor wrong in the affair, is that it is not reached by any laws human or divine! Just so, and this unprovoked movement of Germany must inevitably recoil upon itself. There is no doubt that the leading powers of Europe are prepared for war, and as my little German friend told me when I began this correspondence there is a fierce democratic or revolutionary spirit in Germany which may yet rise above the controlling power of the existing governments. So for the present all speculations are vain, we can only look to contingencies to be cautiously watched; meanwhile the Danes have got into almost an impregnable position at Duppel and are holding out gallantly, though I fear fruitlessly, to save their national honor.

I beg to call your attention to the debate upon the American correspondence regarding the *Alabama's* proceedings which has an ugly look, but we are so much accustomed to bluster from the Federal government that this ebullition seems to attract no particular attention The murder of one of the mates of a British ship, the *Saxon*, is much more significant, and the result of the trial of the perpetrator, one of the officers of the American ship, *Vanderbilt*, will be watched with a national jealousy on both sides which has had few parallels. In the question of the *Trent* there was at least no bloodshed: here, as far as we can understand, is wanton murder and the plea of accidental homicide will, I should think, be hardly justified by the circumstances. It is said that the legal courts of the United States are still independent, and we trust in this case that there will be an honest verdict, though such a termination is much doubted.

The accounts from America speak for themselves. It is quite certain that the war must be chronic for some time to come. We see a conscription of 500,000 men called out by the Resident, which it will be impossible to execute. Neither £80 to £100 bounty attracts old men whose time is out, nor are there any volunteers. Meade is not to command in the new campaign, but some other civil general is to be appointed. Money is very tight, and there are to be more greenbacks of course. Meanwhile the Confederates are busy enough, attacking outposts, harrassing communications, and driving out Federal garrisons. We hear of proposed combined movements upon Knoxville and Chattanooga and early operations of hopefulness and integrity of movement which will exceed those of last year. The army is in high spirits, the veteran soldiers do not leave it, and there can be no question that comparatively few of them are better than the raw levies of the Federals. Next month will bring us news of stirring movements, I have no doubt, and their complexion will influence the course of the whole year; but that the South must be enduring a vast amount of what may be called petty distress, of which the aggregate no doubt is exceedingly trying, may be inferred from the accompanying extract in regard to the repair of boots and shoes, and which proves that, while the currency is nominal only, the rates of wages are enormously enhanced by the local demand. Nominally even, £45 is no joke for a pair of new **boots**:—

"For making boots, 225 dols.; for footing boots, 140 dols.; for ordinary cavalry boots, 250 dols.; for gaiters, 110 dols.; for high lace shoes, 100 dols.; for Oxford ties, 90 dols.; for fixing, half-soling, and heeling boots, 62 dols.; for half-soling and heeling boots, 20 dols.; ditto shoes, 18 dols.; for new gaiters, 110 dols.; for half soling boots or shoes, 12 dols.; for heeling ditto, 8 dols. If calf-skins are furnished, the charge will be, for making boots, 120 dols.; shoes, 60 dols. Where it will not be possible to fill an order in the course of four weeks from the time it is taken, no price will be set, but the price will be fixed at the time of delivery."

The public will wait anxiously for a biography of Thackeray; let us hope that when it does appear we may be spared the wordy, fulsome effusions which so often weary the reader and disgust the friends of the departed. Pleasant, bright little glimpses into the great writer's early life in Paris, and amusing anecdotes such as have been recorded in Mr. Hutton's little work and have been given in *Macmillan* and the *Cornhill*, are very readable and one looks eagerly for more. It is curious to observe that the enemy of Snobbism in every form, the one who made it his especial duty and pleasure to write against the whole species and to render it obnoxious and ludicrous to the utmost of his great power, should have begun his literary labours by editing a paper called *The Snob*.

The new number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains one of the most beautiful notices of the great author that have yet appeared, and it is touching to see the universal tributes of regard and affection paid to his memory.

Nothing very striking or specially worthy of notice has appeared in the literary world since my last letter. I do not know whether the cheap editions coming out in monthly numbers of the *Pilgrim's Progress* and the *Arabian Nights* have as yet reached you, if not they are well worthy of attention. In Cassels' *Pilgrim's Progress* you find three first rate engravings on wood, in each part, really first-rate in design and execution by well known artists, the principal of whom is Selons, beautiful paper and clear bold type all for the very moderate sum of six pence each part!

The whole when completed in twelve numbers will form a really valuable and beautiful book, and place this most exquisite allegory within reach of us all. I have heard that this book is an especial favourite among the nations of India, and one eminently calculated to do good. In its new form and with the addition of these attractive pictures I should think its popularity would be even more extensive.

(*From another Correspondent.*)

To those æsthetic congeners of Bruce and Speke who delight to trace the small fountains from which spring the great river of literature, the following reminiscence will not be uninteresting. In the year 1828 or 1829 there appeared at Cambridge a periodical entitled, *The Gownsman*. It was a terribly kid-glove, white cravat, silver-fork affair, and terminated its over-starched existence in its fourth or fifth number. A coroner's inquest, however, had such an institution been extended to literary sudden deaths, would scarcely have exculpated from some share in the deed a certain mischievous little work, which following close upon the heels of the dignified *Gownsman*, boldly rejoiced in the degraded title of *The Snob*. Full of fun and ridiculing not spitefully but unsparingly the pomposities of its contemporary, *The Snob* provoked many enquiries as to its origin. Report soon pointed out as editor and indeed chief contributor an undergraduate of irregular features, curling jet black hair, and a frame on whose stalwart proportions even the Trinity blue gown, then the most ample in the University, looked scant. This was William Thackeray. I much doubt whether a copy of *The Snob* could now be found by the most diligent search, else its duodecimo pages, published at the insignificant price of two-pence halfpenny, would be cheaply purchased at a far higher rate by those who would seek in them, and not in vain, the germs which afterwards developed themselves in *Vanity Fair* and the *History of Snobs*.

Dickens, as you will see, is not alone in his tribute to our deceased novelist. A. Trollope, David Masson and Kingsley, Henry not Charles—

Not like to Ajax Telamon, a lesser man by far,

have all brought stones to the cairn. Kingsley I observe expatiates with pleasure on the appropriate variety of names which he selected for his minor characters. Scott shone in nomenclature, "a commodity of good names" never failed him, but not even his *Laird of Kittlegab's French Cook*, or *Sir Coolie Condiddle of Condiddle* who sat in judgment on honester men exceed in humour Thackeray's *Mrs. Roland Calidore* who in private theatricals lets down her back hair, *Mr. Justice C. Sawyer*, or the pantomimic change of Winsor and Newton into *Soap and Isaac*. Trollope volunteers a judgment originally pronounced by a shrewd French critic that Thackeray's greatest work is the one which was perhaps least successful, *Esmond*. To this dictum I entirely agree. In this work the moralist, the school master I may say, is not constantly at hand pointing out the moral, and though the author himself is continually doing homage to Helen Pendennis and Laura, poor, vain, worldly Beatrix Esmond is the only one of Thackeray's women with whom one can really fall in love. Her appearance in a later work, fallen from her high estate to that of a supper-eating punch-loving German baroness, is almost as touching as the death of Falstaff, while the withering sarcasm of Esmond's farewell to the Pretender approaches in its terrible dignity the curse of Lear.

Mr. Froude the historian, who startled the world some years ago by the wondrous theory that Henry the Eighth's changes of wives were the necessary result of his untired, unceasing patriotism, delivered on Thursday an interesting lecture at the Royal Institution, in the course of which he adverted to the labours of Buckle, and remarked that when a man had done one good thing the world immediately did its best by feasting and lionizing him to prevent his doing it again. Mr. Froude would not, however, subscribe to Buckle's theories of physical agencies on the morals of a community; he disbelieves the efficacy of ozone and iodine, and laughs at the comparative political merits of gneiss and greensand. In fact he concluded that there could be no such thing as a science of history.

A second instalment of winter has come upon us, the thermometer giving 10 and 11 degrees of cold at night, and the ladies rejoicing in the prospect of another week's skating, in addition to that which so very closely preceded the birth of the Princess's baby. Should it prevail in Denmark, one chance more will be lost to the brave Danes. Much amusement has been excited by the grave announcement of Prince Charles of Prussia, that he is convinced of the intention of the Danes to offer serious resistance—and this after he has been beaten with a loss of 300 men. But the weather this year is very puzzling, while the general temperature here has been mild, despite one or two sharp bouts. My friends talk of ice a foot thick in Florence, and of fingers too chilled to hold a pen. The Roman government have been distinguishing themselves by banishing from their city Mr. Hume or Home the well known spiritualist medium. Vainly had Mr. H. signed a document by desire of the chief of the Inquisition, declaring in so many words "that he had not sold his soul to the devil," like poor Robinson Crusoe he was free from the power of the devil only to be subjected to that of "more dangerous creatures," the Papal police.

No wonder that those who hold the keys and keep fast the toll-gates on the bridge, which by "wondrous art pontifical," as Milton says, connects our world with that of the invisible powers, should look with small favour on the irregular backstairs communications of Mr. Hume. The actual obtaining written letters from incorporeal spirits is an immense improvement on the old and clumsy device of a Saint's and Virgin's post-office such as I have seen in full operation in the Jesuits' Church at Rome, and which has lately developed itself in the horror of martyrdom at Chili.

An interesting work has lately appeared entitled, *From Matter to Spirit*, being the personal experiences of a lady with reference to the so-called spiritual manifestations of which Mr. Hume is the chief Hierophant. I use the word interesting advisedly, for while little pleasure is derivable from the perusal of page after page of very feeble and often ridiculous ghost stories, still the facts recorded are too numerous, the witnesses too trustworthy to enable the whole affair to be contemptuously thrown aside as folly, jugglery, imagination. Such is obviously the opinion of the A.B. who writes the preface to the book and who is well known as the arithmetician Mr. Augustus De Morgan.

He totally declines to be of that self-satisfied party who reject all incomprehensible, or uncomprehended appearances on the ground of their being contrary to the laws of nature, a conclusion which necessarily requires for its *major* the formula, "I the judge know thoroughly all the laws of nature," and wisely concludes it safer to decide provisionally that we know too little of the subject as yet to form a safe theory, or even a plausible hypothesis. One very curious fact of which he from his extensive reading and retentive memory is warranted in assuring us is that all these methods of divination are very old, even to that of tables and rappings, of which he finds traces in one of the Fathers of the Church.

Nothing new under the sun, and therefore we need not wonder at the late discovery of photographic pictures executed in the last century. Curiously enough there seems an indisposition on the part of professional photographers to acknowledge the genuineness of the two silver plates found in Mr. Boulton's rooms at Soho, the more inexplicable seeing that their authenticity if established will give England the credit of priority in the invention without injuring the credit of Daguerre who cannot have known aught of the English experiments. I have seen the two plates in question. They were put up carelessly face to face with nothing between, and have been thereby injured, one almost to obliteration. Fortunately this one represents Mr. Boulton's house as it now exists, the other and far more perfect one showing the house as it existed in 1791. Better evidence it would seem difficult to obtain, unless invalidated by suspicion of fraud,—and this the photographers do not allege. More decisive evidence is hoped for by the examination of James Watt's private workshop at Heathfield which is said to remain literally as he left it a few days before his death. But to my mind the most interesting discovery has been that of the pictures of the Photographic Society. There they are larger than any photograph now produced, not containing nitrate of silver, undoubtedly mechanical in their origin, the result of a single operation (for the action is reversed as is the image in a mirror) bistre coloured, easy to rub off—and this is all we can say about them. Thanks to the jealousy of the painters of that day the invention has been effectually suppressed. The curious thing is that, knowing as we do from the account books of the society that they sold many coloured copies of these pictures, none can as yet be identified. How is it with you? Are there in any place, not of honour, in your houses, any coloured drawings of short-waisted, shock-headed nymphs dancing round garlanded altars, any reproduction of the sham classicality of the consulate of the feebly decorous passions of Benjamin West? If so, look if they be left-handed, as in that case they are probably relics of the art which might long ere this have been a valuable adjunct to painting had it not suffered painless extinction at the hands of Messrs. Breechey and Boulton.

The winter exhibition of the works of British artists in Pall Mall is now open, and, as far as a very hasty visit may enable me to pronounce a judgment, is in no degree below the average. Conspicuous in interest is Sir E. Landseer's "Sitters who never complain that they are bored," a complaint, be it said in passing, that it is difficult to believe any sitter of Sir Edwin's would have cause to make. No quadruped certainly would venture to show discontent to one whom by common consent they acknowledge as their Grand Lama, and even among less reasonable bipeds the painter can rarely have met with such silly specimens. Possibly when he wrote the title his mind wandered back to a certain young gentleman who many years ago was undoubtedly bored in sitting to him, and who expressed his sense of the annoyance in so very offensive a manner that the painter, after great forbearance, was compelled to submit the case to the arbitration of a horsewhip, which with true pictorial vengeance he afterwards introduced into the picture. It was by the way this same picture which obtained for the artist the complimentary remark uttered by a young nobleman, "Look here, old fellow! there's no mistake those rabbits are positively alive." "Sorry you should think so, Lord Adolphus," was the reply. "I meant them for dead." But I must return from reminiscences of Landseer's studio in 1844 to his picture in 1864. This is truly delightful: the artist's sense of fun, sobered perhaps by advancing years, is less overflowing than in his "Alexander and Diogenes," or "Laying down the Law"; and the dogs are all the more genuine for it; while there still remains all that dignity and individuality which shows each dog to be an honestly painted portrait, and which gives point to Sydney Smith's objection to sit for *his* portrait, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

It seems a pity that, while he can give the world such masterpieces of painting, Sir Edwin should be induced to engage himself in the modelling of those mythic lions for the Nelson column whom few of now living men can daringly hope to see elevated to their pedestals; especially when we had—for the verb is in the past tense unfortunately—in Gatley a sculptor fully equal to the task to which Landseer is at all events unaccustomed. There remain in Gatley's studio at Rome some noble studies of the Forest King, possibly modelled with some idea of the column, which might even yet be made available, and which would save England from the significant taunt that Landseer's lions were after all modelled in Marochetti's studio. It is not pleasant to be obliged to foreigners in matters peculiarly our own: Disraeli was never forgiven for plagiarising, his eulogium upon Wellington, from the *Eloge sur Gouvion St. Cyr*, and there be fogies,—perhaps the writer is one—who hold it in no way creditable to England that at the Stratford jubilee Hamlet should need to be personated by a Germano-Frenchman. So thinks Mr. Phelps, and, somewhat loftily claiming to be the foremost actor of Shakespeare now in England—a claim which Charles Kean cannot gainsay, as he is in Australia—he sternly declines to play Iachimo to Miss Fawcett's Imogen, if Mr. Fechter be allowed to slouch the left stocking as the Royal Dane. Meanwhile a crop of portraits are springing up like mushrooms. Every possessor of an Elizabethan head with a smooth forehead and peaked beard puts forward its pretentions to be a likeness of the man who must at this rate have been not only myriad-minded but myriad-visaged. But I must halt, time and space not being annihilated, as Dryden's hero modestly wished them to be.

SPEECHIFYING AT A CHRISTMAS SUPPER.—The supper was progressing towards its termination, when I was informed by a friend that it had been determined that a speech of thanks should be made to our host for his handsome entertainment, on the part of the children, and that the onerous office had been unanimously given to me. Not being the least ambitious either of oratorical failure or successes, I begged to refuse the proffered honour, but finally yielded to the solicitations of my friend. The auspicious moment for expressing the infants' gratitude for benefits received, appeared to have arrived, when a cessation of the clatter of knives and plates, accompanied by a lull in conversation, announced that the pangs of nature had been for the present satisfied, and I rose to my feet, but only to find myself confronted by my stout, elderly friend in front of the remains of the *pâté de fois gras*, who had apparently found the supper such a success in a culinary point of view, that he wished to place on record his gratitude to the donor. I at once gave way in favour of my friend opposite, who, after touching rather incoherently on various topics, at last allowed his feelings so entirely to overwhelm him, that he became quite unintelligible, and subsided into his seat again, amidst mingled cheers of laughter and derision.—*Christmas Number of "London Society."*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CANNANORE, 17TH MARCH.

Steamer *India* arrived at Calcutta.

GALLE, 18TH MARCH.

Steamer *Candia* from Calcutta anchored.
Steamer *Jeddo* from Bombay anchored.
Steamer *Emeu* sailed for Bombay.

MERCARA, 18TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comorin* arrived at Mangalore and sailed for Carwar.

CALICUT MALABAR, 18TH MARCH.

Steamer *India* from Cannanore and Bombay anchored and sailed for Cochin.

PONDICHERRY, 18TH MARCH.

French Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Madras.

BIMLIPATAM, 18TH MARCH.

Steamer *Arabia* from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA, 18TH MARCH.

Government Paper Four per cent. 6 to 6½ discount.
Five per cent. 3 to 3½ premium.
Five and half per cent. 9 to 9½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Freight to London, dead weight, £3 2s. to £3 7s. 6d. per ton.
Jute, £3 to £3 5s. per ton.
Seeds, £3 per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-9 to Rs. 9-14 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 annas per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, very dear.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

COCHIN, 10TH MARCH.

THE weather is daily getting warmer and the heat consequently is very oppressive. It is, however, a satisfaction to learn that cholera has decreased, and only a very few cases have been heard of during the past week.

The news of the loss of the *Swarna Letchmy* and the picking up of the crew by the *Vura Punjally*, has been corroborated by the Ceylon papers. But it is a matter of grave uncertainty whether the tale told by the tindal could be relied upon. The value of the vessel with her cargo is estimated at £2,000, and the *Examiner* is of opinion that the alleged sinking of the vessel by a steamer supposed to be the *Alabama*, may be a story got up to screen the actual fate of the vessel.

LAHORE, 10TH MARCH.

THE past week has been very warm and rather sultry showing that rain was to be expected. Yesterday we had a thunderstorm accompanied by a fall of hail, and during the night it has been raining a little. This has been a very dry season: there was no rain in December or January and only one shower in February. The Baree Doah Canal appears to have run dry, at least it brings no water to Lahore, and the Umritsur people are always complaining that Lahore gets more than its fair share, so I don't see how either of them can be very well off at present. What is the use of spending money upon canals that are constantly drying up at the very time they are required?

The crops throughout the Punjab are very good, and if we have little rain provisions must be cheap this season. At present grain is selling at twelve annas per maund of eighty pounds, and everything else proportionally reasonable. That is the Lahore rate, but it varies in different parts of the Punjab. Mooltan is a good deal dearer, while many small stations are much cheaper.

The troops lately sent up to the frontier are hastening back to their quarters, the 7th Fusiliers passed through *en route* to Ferozepore, a native regiment went on to Bareilly, and Probyn's Horse to some station lower down, I forget which. While encamped here the latter treated the inhabitants to a display of horsemanship; the feats were those generally practised by native cavalry—drawing a tent peg with the lance, slicing an orange with the sabre, &c. The tent pegs were very hard and brittle. When struck lightly the spear did not pierce sufficiently deep to carry it out, when struck with great force the pegs split. Consequently the number drawn was small, but the accuracy with which the pegs were struck showed that it was not from want of skill. The riding was magnificent.

On the 5th we had a flower show: compared with former years it was considered good, but really it was a very poor display. Lahoreans will never be gardeners for they are constantly on the move. People will not sow unless they expect to reap, and nobody will spend time or money on a garden when he may be two hundred miles off before the seeds sown bloom.

I see you are making great efforts to beautify Bombay, but I wish you could see what our Municipal officers have done in that way. Two years ago the city was surrounded by what had once been the ditch of the fortifications, but not being required for defence it had become a general receptacle for all manner of filth. About a year ago it was resolved that this state of things should no longer continue. The ditch was filled up, the ground levelled, and a garden about a hundred yards broad and extending completely round the city was formed. Trees were planted and seeds were sown: these are now in full bloom and the town is encircled by a zone of the most beautiful flowers. There is a drive for carriages winding through the middle with innumerable footpaths in all directions. Nothing can be more pleasant than a stroll here in the evening. We see young Lahore scampering about in all directions with the buoyancy of mind and body which only a bracing climate can give; while old Lahore squatted on his hams smokes his hookah, and discusses the projects of the Lieut.-Governor or the Commissioner, or mayhap yearns for a return of the good olden time when Lahore was adorned with spear and shield and stocks and roses uncared for. The Punjabees are excellent gardeners. It appears the art was first introduced by the Moghuls who, longing for the streams and shade of Samarkand, laid out gardens and built fountains as the nearest approach attainable.

Dr. Oldham's official report on the Salt Range has not yet appeared, but I hear it will be favourable. The whole chain is carboniferous, and it is believed that good coal can be got in large quantities although at considerable depth. Working will commence at once, but until roads are made either to the Jhelum or the Indus extensive operations will be impossible.

I don't hear a word about the Frontier war now, every one seems to consider it about as unwise a business as ever the Punjab government undertook, and as they cannot say so they observe a cautious silence.

OOTACAMUND, 10TH MARCH.

GENERAL FABER left this for Madras a few days ago, and I see has embarked with his family on board the screw steamer *Golden Fleece* for England. He was the Secretary to the Neilgherry Public Library at this station, the committee of which institution recorded a vote of thanks on his resigning office. General Coffin also has broken up his establishment and left us, so that we are losing our oldest residents in quick succession. Dr. Rogers, our senior medical officer, it is said will be promoted shortly, when he will have to go too, for surgeon-majors are not permitted to hold appointments here. Dr. Smith, from Coonoor, it is believed will come in place of Dr. Rogers. He was directed to join Ootacamund on the retirement of Dr. Stewart in July last year, but requested to be allowed to remain in Coonoor. He is now, I am informed, rather anxious to be transferred, having suffered very much from fever in Coonoor. It is stated that the Coonoor fever is almost as difficult to shake off as fever acquired in the jungles—that station bring subject to fogs rolling up the ghaut from the low country. It is singular to see this fog making its appearance every day at a stated hour, that is between ten and eleven in the forenoon, when it comes up in clouds in the direct course of the ghaut, and in a little time spreads itself all over the settlement. A range of hills lying between Coonoor and Jackatalla, (Wellington,) the military sanitarium, protects the latter from the influence of the fog, but in Coonoor itself it is a perfect nuisance, obscuring everything from view for two or three hours, and giving one an idea of being in London on a November or December day. Who will succeed Dr. Smith, if he should be transferred to Ootacamund, I don't know; there will, however, doubtless, be no end of applications for the post, and no little interest made to secure it. When Major Wapshare, the Joint Magistrate, and Mr. Rhode, the Inspector General of Jails, go away, both of which events are likely to occur soon, there will be few of the old residents left, rendering it all the more difficult to obtain the past history of Ootacamund, except by tradition. Alluding to the past history of Ootacamund, I may mention that there is a gentleman here who remembers the time when tigers used to occupy the ground now filled with butcher's stalls, and walk about as cooly and leisurely as the curs that in the present day infest that locality. Men at dinner would be startled by the announcement, "tiger sar," and go out with their rifles to have a pop in the dark at the first object that presented itself; probably a bush waving its foliage in the night breeze, and mistaken for a tiger wagging his tail. But these days of excitement and "sells" have passed. A tiger is never seen at present, unless it is "far, far away," and by the time sportsmen equip themselves and proceed to the spot, the animal adopts the better course of valor, leaving it to the Nimrods to seek some future occasion for a contest. The brutes that really infest us are the dogs aforesaid, growling and flying at every European that passes, their ferocity being probably the effect of the blood and raw meat on which they feed. There was a talk some time ago that they were to be knocked on the head as similar objectionable beings are in the low country, but I have not heard any thing lately of the measure being carried into practice.

The dry weather still continues, although sickness is on the decrease. Rain is much wanted and ardently looked for, if for nothing else than to give the poor cattle a little fresh grass, the frost having killed what there was, and left only stumps as stiff as the shaft of a steam engine for the grass cutters to dig up. The wind shifts from north-east to south-east, blowing sharp and cold, but piercing and chilling as it is already, a lady, Mrs. G. L. Morris, the wife of the acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, underwent the process of dipping in the lake on Monday last, for the purpose of being admitted to the fraternity of "Plymouth Brethren" as it is called, the said fraternity being represented in a small way in this place. This, however, is not the only unusual occurrence that the people of Ootacamund have to talk about, for there is another lady, the wife of a Colonel in Madras, who sports the Bloomer costume, her hair cut short, her skirt or kilt displaying a pair of those splendid things for which Miss Le Clerque at the Princess's was so celebrated, and her whole appearance contrasting strangely with the ordinary swell of crinoline, combined with the bonnet on the small of the back, as Punch described it, and two pretty patent leathers peeping out of the vast circumference of steel, cotton and wool. If the "rig" is the subject of conversation, it is fortunately not that of admiration, so that there is not much probability of Mrs. —— being copied in the singular outfit she has elected to constitute the items in her tailor's bill.

"Woodcock House," I am informed, has been engaged for the Commander-in-Chief, who is expected to arrive shortly. It is reported that at a meeting of the Planters' Association held in the house of the Secretary the other day, the President made a speech that was rather discouraging of the undertaking. The main object of the Association is to secure labour, but on this point there does not appear to be unanimity of opinion. I suppose the parties concerned will settle the difference amongst themselves, to give them time to do which I will reserve comment for a future occasion.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that the Directors of the Bank of India intend to open a branch Bank at Nagpore.

IT is stated that Mr. George Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, shortly intends to proceed to England.

MR. W. A. GOLDFINCH, the Collector of Belgaum, who was on leave for three months, will resume his duties from the 20th instant.

A SPLENDID entertainment was given to the Chief of Bhore, Punt Sucheo, yesterday, at the Gowalla Tank Garden House, by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett.

MR. MANECKJEE LIMJEE ANTURYA will deliver a lecture to-morrow, at half past 4 P. M., at the bungalow of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on his travel to Persia.

THE labours of the Wuttun Commission have come to a close at Dharwar. The members of the Commission will shortly proceed to Vingorla and thence to Rutnagherry.

WE hear that Mr. E. Pratt, Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Gogo, has been retransferred for employment at Bombay, and it is believed that Mr. H. Showell will proceed to Gogo in room of Mr. Pratt.

THE Guzrathee Debating Club will hold its meeting in the hall of the Parsee High School, this day, at half-past 7 P. M., when Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Bhroocha will deliver a lecture in Gujrattee on the "Character of Napoleon I."

YESTERDAY morning the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, with Messrs. Kelly and Ivatts, took a special train for the inspection of the line from Bombay to Poona, direct, through the Bhore Ghaut. Their object was to see whether the line was in good order for the opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline from the 23rd instant.

WE learn that Mr. Broughton intends to remodel the whole of the working establishment of the G. I. P. Railway. An additional staff of Europeans has been sent for from England, and they will be trained up as station masters, clerks, &c. In future all the vacancies on the line will be given to Europeans.

A PARAGRAPH which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette* about the ball on board the *Severn* was inserted without the knowledge or authority of the conductors of this paper, who greatly regret the publication of remarks which may have given just offence to Commodore Montresor and the officers of the frigate.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening at the Band Stand, by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment:—

March.—"The Slashers"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Fair Star"	D'Albert.
Selection (Op.)—"Domino Noir"	Auber.
Quadrille.—"Circassieume"	Schmuck.
Aria (Op.)—"Tasso"	Donizetti.
Galop.—"Night Watch"	J. P. Clarke.

FINAL SALE OF THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—The Great Eastern has been at last sold yesterday in the Cotton Salesrooms, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool. The room was crowded by merchants and shipowners. Mr. Cunard, of the firm of Cunard, Wilson, and Co., the auctioneer, enumerated the conditions of the sale. There was comparatively little bidding; Mr. Yates, secretary of the Great Eastern Steam Company, leading off with a bid of 20,000*l*. Mr. J. Rae, shipowner, made the next bid for 25,000*l*, but, as he was understood not to agree to make the necessary deposit, his bid was not entertained; and the next actual bid was that of Mr. M'Gee, shipowner, for 21,000*l*. Mr. Yates followed with 22,000*l*, and, after Mr. M'Gee had bid 23,000*l*. the vessel was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Yates for 25,000*l*. This amount, however, only represents a small portion of the money which the new company have advanced, as they have previously purchased bonds of the Great Ship Company to the amount of 70,000*l*, and thus the actual cost of the vessel to the new company, after receiving the dividends on the bonds purchased, will be about 80,000*l*.

THE following is the report made to the Admiralty, London, by the chief officer of the *Royal Victoria* 1,444 tons from Sunderland to Calcutta, laden with coals and abandoned at sea; the master and fourteen seaman, having been lost soon after taking to the boats:—

Left Sunderland Jan. 9. Proceeded through th Pentland Firth, passing and sighting Cape Wrath, the butt of the Lewis, and St. Kilda. On the 16th, wind fresh and variable, until the 18th, about 8 A.M., when the wind increased to a strong gale, with heavy squalls from SW, vessel heading about WNW. About 4 P.M. a heavy squall struck her and hove her on her beams ends. An endeavour was made to get the vessel before the wind by hoisting the topmaststaysail, but she would not go. 6 P.M., the master caused the mizenmast, to be cut away, and shortly after the mainmast, in falling, carried away the foretopmast, leaving the vessel unmanageable. As she never appeared to righten, the master and crew were compelled, about 4 P.M., on the 19th, to leave her in tow of the ship's boats. I took the command of the pinnace, with 17 hands, including myself and second mate, and the master taking charge of the lifeboat, with 14 hands, including himself and boatswain. At the time we left, it was blowing a fresh gale, with hail showers from WSW, heavy sea running. After dark the two boats lost sight of each other. After suffering great hardships from exposure, and want of food and water, and losing two of the seamen (whose names I do not know), my boat arrived at Sandness Walls, Shetland, at noon on the 23rd, and remained until 6th inst., receiving much attention and kind treatment from the people. In that remote district, I understood that the master's boat was driven on shore near Sumburgh, Dunrossness (Shetland), on the 25th, with only two living seamen on board; the others having died from exposure at sea. At the time the boats left the vessel her position, to the best of my belief, was lat. 59½ N, long. 12½ W. Fourteen hands were lost.

THE following impartant judgement in the case of the American ship *Norway* Captain Major, bound from Bombay to Rangoon and thence to Europe, will be found of interest to shipmasters and merchants:—

Last week the Court of Admiralty gave judgment in a case of special interest to the commercial community. The plaintiff was the holder of Bills of Lading covering the cargo of an American ship named the *Norway*, and the defendant was the master of that ship. The action was brought to recover damages for certain alleged breaches of Charter-party, under the 6th section of the Admiralty Act of 1861, which gives the Court of Admiralty jurisdiction over any claim by the Owner, or Consignee, or Assignee of any Bill of Lading of any goods carried into England or Wales in any ship (the Owner or Part-Owner of which is not domiciled in England or Wales), for damage done to the goods by the negligence or misconduct of, or for any breach of duty, or contract, on the part of the Owner, Master or Crew. The *Norway* had been chartered in November, 1861, for a voyage to Bombay, thence to Rangoon to load rice, and thence home to Cowes, Queenstown, or Falmouth, at Master's option for orders to proceed to London, Liverpool, Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp, or Marseilles. The stipulations as to freight were a lump sum of 11,250*l*. if ordered to any Port in the United Kingdom, or 11,625*l*. if ordered to Antwerp or Marseilles. The voyage was performed, though not without misadventure. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard, and part sold at Mauritius, where the ship was bottomried, though, it would seem without advice from the Master to the Charterer or the plaintiff. In due time the *Norway* arrived off Falmouth whence she was ordered to Liverpool, where she discharged the remainder of her cargo, the Master demanding 6,500*l*. freight, and 1,000*l* for general average, as a condition precedent to the delivery of the cargo. The holders of the Bills of Lading thereupon brought their action in the Court of Admiralty, alleging various breaches of Charter-party, and claiming damages. On the part of the defendant it was urged that the plaintiff had no right of action in respect to several important matters stated in his petition—for example, that he could not

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sue under a Charter to which he was not a party, nor for a reduction of the lump freight, on which the Ship-owner had a lien, nor for injury sustained by the goods before the plaintiff was entitled to delivery of them nor for the refusal of the Master to supply information. It was, therefore for the court to say whether in these respects the plaintiff's petition should not be "reformed," or, under the circumstances, whether he had, being merely the holder of Bills of Lading, any *locus standi* at all before the Court. At common law, it is true, the plaintiff in this case might have no right of action. But such a right has been conferred expressly by Statute in respect of damage to goods caused by negligence, or misconduct, or breach of duty, or contract on the part of the Master or Crew of the ship bringing the goods. "I am of opinion [observed the learned Judge] "that the present plaintiff cannot sue for any breach of "the Charter-party *per se*. The plaintiff, however, sues "as Owner of the cargo and holder of the Bills of Lading. He is entitled to sue upon the contract contained "in the Bills of Lading, and so far as that includes "stipulations in the Charter he is entitled to sue upon "them, not as violation of the contract in the Charter "but as breaches of the contract in the Bills of Lading." Elaborating this view of the law, and having referred to various cases, his lordship proceeded—"I think the "plaintiff can sue for damage on account of any injury "done to his goods by being improperly thrown over-"board, by sale, or unloading, or wharfing. He can "also sue for damages caused by the delay from the "defendant making improper claims and refusing to "specify particulars. Lastly, he can sue for damages "for non-delivery. All that is necessary to enable the "plaintiff to recover is, that he should be willing "to perform his part of the contract. The plaintiff "has, indeed, neither paid the freight not made a "tender, but the petition alleges that all tender "was waived, and that the plaintiff was ready and "willing to pay whatever was fair." His lordship, therefore, directed the petition to be "reformed" by striking out those articles alleging breaches of Charter-party, grounded on stipulations not inported into the Bill of Lading, directing all that implied a breach of the Bill of Lading, or showed loss or damage occassioned by alleged misconduct of the Master, to remain—in other words, the holder of a Bill of Lading has his right of action in the Court of Admiralty against the Ship-owner for any damage sustained by breaches of the stipulations of the Charter-party, so far as the latter are recited in the Bill of Lading, and from a substantive portion of that document. It will be observed that the decision in the case we have been considering affects the Owner, Consignee, or Assignee of a Bill of Lading, where the Owner of the ship does not reside in England or Wales. The jurisdiction conferred on the Court of Admiralty by the Act of 1861, in claims for damage to cargo imported, extends no further than this; but so far the change in the law is important, and worthy of the attention of both Merchants and Shipowners.—*Shipping Advertiser Feb.* 17.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in January 1864, is published for general information:—

Calcutta.	
Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees—	
Government	10,330
Merchants	28,63,677
Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees	32,78,811
Madras.	
Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees—	
Government	40,52,133
Merchants	3,01,455
Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees	17,00,000
Bombay.	
Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees—	
Government	......
Merchants	1,02,80,881
Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees	68,98,112

GOLD CURRENCY.

To the Committee of the Bombay Association.
Financial Department.

Gentlemen,—In reply to the memorial of the Bombay Association, dated 8th February 1864, for the introduction into India of a gold currency, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has this important subject under consideration.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. M. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Fort William, 29th February 1864.

LECTURE ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the Honorary Secretary of the Brahmo Somaj at Calcutta, delivered an able and interesting lecture in the Town Hall of Bombay on the evening of Thursday last, the 17th instant, to a numerous and highly respectable audience, amongst whom we observed many of the chief of the members of the European and native community.

He commenced his lecture by stating that he came to Bombay for the purpose of encouraging the educated natives to form an organized combination for the purpose of promoting moral, religious, and social reform among the natives of India. The burthen of his lecture was that all the educated young men of the three Presidencies should form a close brotherhood, entertaining similar feeling, sentiments and principles. He recommended the young men to form an association, on the model of the Brahmo Somaj existing in Bengal, and founded by Raja Ram Mohunroy thirty-five years ago. Raja Ram Mohunroy, the lecturer said, did not intend to give a new religion to his country; his object was to raise up a society of educated men who would unite in the common object of protesting against the idolatries prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the land in India. Raja Ram Mohunroy did not live to see the consummation of his avowed object. Ten years later a zealous and earnest follower of his followed up what he had so well commenced, by inviting members of all castes and creeds to assemble in one place for the worship of their common Father, the one great God, and by the establishing a press, library, and debating club. The *Indian Mirror* is the mouth-piece and organ of the doctrines and tenets professed by the members of the Brahmo Somaj. The Brahmo Somaj revolted against the idolatrous tendencies and speculations of the Puranic literature, and attempted to restore the simple and harmonious Monotheism of the Veds. How far the Brahmo Somaj has succeeded in the attainment of its professed objects and aims was, said the learned lecturer, a matter of history. It has worked a thorough reform in the social life of numerous families in Bengal. Unless, said the lecturer, the social life of the educated Hindoos was completely changed it was hopeless to expect any great or permanent results. He appealed to the educated natives of this place as to whether their practices and theories did not on many important points diverge from one another? The talented Baboo said that he had arrived at Bombay at a critical moment, when the question of caste had stirred up the native community to its inmost depths. To a certain extent the natives of this country deserve the animadversions of their enemies when they declare that an educated Hindoo had no respect for his conscience, but followed a time-serving and compromising policy; for, said the lecturer, on the return of a Hindoo reformer to Bombay, there were not fourteen natives to shake hands with him heartily, and to manifest a practical sympathy towards him by breaking the shackles of caste prejudices by which they are enslaved. The lecturer then went on to say, that moral power combined with spiritual earnestness could conquer false systems and doctrines however deep-rooted; and that in the present enlightened age not all the powers of the world could arrest the course of human progress. Riches and political influence were not wanted for this purpose. The great want was the sincere and earnest co-operation of the native community in carrying out a system of practical and social reform. The lecturer was greatly pleased and encouraged in his mission by observing around him so many European gentlemen of rank and position, and he would impress upon the minds of his native hearers, that if they followed the dictates of their consciences by vigorously protesting against idolatry and superstition, their European friends would be most willing to assist them in the good work with their countenance and advice. In this respect, the lecturer observed, Bombay was more fortunate than Bengal, for it was not often that such assemblages look place in Bengal. He did not intend to hold up the Brahmo Somaj as a model of perfection which the young men of Bombay were to imitate. He here descanted briefly on the tenets of the Brahmo Somaj and demonstrated that what has been done in Bengal was possible in Madras and Bombay. The learned lecturer concluded by making an earnest appeal to his hearers for the purpose of taking into consideration what he believed to be the great social problem of the day. He would consider his labours to be amply rewarded if through his instrumentality the educated natives of Bombay could be induced to form powerful Reform Association, strong enthusiasm and unconquerable in spirit.

Dr. Bhau Dajee then addressed a few remarks to the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting dispersed at half-past 6 P.M.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

First Day, Friday, 18th March 1864.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

The first Criminal Sessions of the present year were opened with the usual formalities at 11 o'clock this forenoon, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp presided on the Original Side of the High Court. The cases for trial are thirty-eight in number, but with the exception of one, in which a man is accused of stabbing a woman who lived with him as his mistress, and caused her grievous hurt, there are none of a serious nature against the person. Five cases have been committed from the Mofussil, in all of which Europeans are the alleged offenders, and the remainder were committed for trial by the local Magistrates of Police. There are in all forty-seven prisoners for trial, of whom eight are Europeans and three are Eurasians or Indo-Britons, a greater number of these classes than has ever before been sent up for trial in this Court at the same Sessions. The following were called to serve upon the

GRAND JURY.

Nathaniel Spencer, Esq. (Senr.)—*Foreman.*

John Mitchell, Esq.; Henry A. Mangles, Esq.; Gavin Steel, Esq.; Edward Walker, Esq.; Alfred Flinders, Esq.; Richard N. Wyllie, Esq.; John McKinlay, Esq.; William T. Steven, Esq.; John L. Scott, Esq., James Lewis Hynes, Esq.; James Bogie, Esq.; Henry Wickham, Esq.; James George T. Scott, Esq.; Nicholas Fernandez, Esq.; Bomanjee Framjee, Esq.; Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, Esq.; Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq.; Kursondass Madhowdass, Esq.; Wundrawun Jumnadass, Esq.; and Shumshoodeen Tyabjee, Esq.

After the Grand Jury had selected their foreman and been duly sworn in by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp delivered his maiden charge. His Lordship commenced by saying that it afforded him great pleasure to be able to congratulate the Jury on the comparative lightness of the calendar of prisoners committed for trial at the present Sessions, both as regards the number of prisoners and the nature of the offences. The most serious case was No. 24, in which a man named Kattapa Hooseina is accused of having stabbed a woman who was in his keeping and thus caused her grievous hurt. The woman had been detained in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital for the care of her wounds for upwards of twenty days, the time specified in the Section of the Indian Penal Code, under which the accused had been committed for trial by Mr. Leeke. The wounds were of a serious nature, and upon the evidence which would be produced before them, the Jury would have no difficulty in forming an opinion on the subject matter of the charge. His Lordship remarked that they had been frequently addressed before as to the nature of their duties as Grand Jurors. It was not necessary for them to be satisfied that there was evidence in a case to ensure a conviction, but only that there was a *prima facie* case to go before a Jury. In all such cases it would be their duty to find a true bill and send it up for further enquiry. No. 32 was a similar case to that of No. 24, only that the accused, a Goanese named Caetan Simao Fernandez, had not acted with the same ferocity as the prisoner in that case, It may have been that he had failed in his intention of inflicting a more serious injury, but the fact as shown on the depositions was that the prosecutrix was able to lay her information before the Magistrate, Mr. Oliver, on the day following that on which it is charged against the prisoner that he voluntarily caused her hurt. His Lordship next proceeded to draw the attention of the Grand Jury to cases Nos. 7 and 23 of the calendar, in which two persons named Malinga Rachapa, and Ramrickram Soondass, are charged, the former with fraudulently using as genuine a forged Government currency note, and the latter with the forgery of a currency note. In both these cases the notes were partly genuine ones for rupees ten, which had been fraudulently altered to represent notes for 1,000 rupees each. His Lordship read and explained the section of the Penal Code under which this offence of altering a note was made punishable as a forgery, and observed that although they might find little difficulty in arriving at an opinion in the case of No. 7, the case of No. 23 would require more consideration on the part of the Grand Jury as there were doubts on the faces of the evidence as to whether the prisoner might not be the victim of a false accusation. If, however, they were of opinion there was a *prima facie* case to send before the Petit Jury they would find a true bill; but it was a case requiring their best attention. The next case to which His Lordship called attention was No. 6, in which three European Artillerymen were committed for trial by Mr. C. R. Ovans, First Assistant Magistrate of Poona, on a charge of robbery. His Lordship remarked that the Grand Jury would probably have no difficulty in coming to a decision as to the charge against the first two prisoners Bernard Fox and Thomas Fitzmaurice; but in the case of the third prisoner, Hugh McMullen, it was by no means clear from the evidence recorded against him that he took an active part in the robbery, although he might have been walking out in company with the other prisoners when the alleged robbery was committed. His Lordship drew attention to an important fact in evidence in McMullen's favour which was that when one of the other prisoners attempted to commit open violence upon the person who is alleged to have been robbed by these men, he (McMullen) actively interfered to prevent it, and would seem to have disarmed the other prisoner on the spot. The next case adverted to by His Lordship was No. 8, in which a Mahomedan named Nooroodin Ibadoola was committed on the 15th January last by Mr. Brown for theft. It having been alleged in evidence that the prisoner had administered a stupifying drug to the women whose ornaments he had afterwards stolen when he was under its influence, An indictment charging him with this aggravation of the offence for which he was committed for trial by the Magistrate is being prepared by the Clerk of the Crown and will be sent before the Grand Jury. His Lordship remarked that this crime was of but too frequent occurrence, and whenever proved against the accused it should be most severely punished. In the present case the prisoner was apprehended by the police in the disguise of a Marwaree with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. In case No. 10 of the calendar, one Succaram Sumbajee was charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling; having most probably been disturbed in an early stage of the attempt to carry off the goods, the thief had only been enabled to remove them from one part of the room where they were kept to another. His Lordship explained the section of the Penal Code under which the prisoner was charged with this offence, and stated that it was not now necessary to constitute theft that the article must be entirely removed from a building; but it would be sufficient to prove that the article was removed from one part of a room to another with a felonious intent. In case No. 19, two persons named Dhunputdoobai Bhowanee and Petambersing Hujjunsing were also charged with a similar offence to the foregoing, but in this case the articles stolen were carried away by the thief or thieves and concealed by being buried underground. The Grand Jury, His Lordship remarked, would probably have no difficulty in this case as regards the first prisoner, but the evidence against the second appeared to be very weak, and was founded on a statement of the first prisoner who had tried to fix the crime upon Petambersing, who, he alleged, had found out where a portion of the stolen property was concealed. A man named Hajee Essa Hajee Fuzla (case No. 21) is accused of criminal intimidation. This is a new offence under the Indian Penal Code, and the law is now more stringent than that which in England provides for the punishment of a person who sends a threatening letter. His Lordship explained how the Penal Code exactly provides for such a case as the one included in the present calendar. The accused appeared to have used criminal intimidation towards certain parties to prevent them from fulfilling a contract for supplying ballast and had induced a certain contractor to destroy a contract paper for the supply of this article; but acting under better advice the latter had subsequently given another contract paper. It was out of this transaction that the present prosecution arose, and it would be for the Grand Jury to say whether they considered the offence imputed had been committed. The last case noticed by His Lordship was No, 25, in which a Hindoo named Soobaram Jaitmal was committed by Mr. Brown charged with cheating and attempting to cheat. It appears that the prisoner went to the prosecutor and asked him to advance 2,000 Rupees on some bales of cotton and silk piece goods, but which were in fact only bales of gunny bags. Rs. 200 were advanced and paid to a companion of the prisoner who accompanied the prosecutor to receive the balance of Rs. 1,800, but suddenly disappeared from the scene by giving the prosecutor the slip. This aroused the latter's suspicions, and upon his opening one of the bales he discovered the cheat that had been imposed upon him. His Lordship explained the law of cheating as laid down in the Penal Code, and left it to the Grand Jury to say whether they considered the evidence in the present case sufficient to induce them to find a true bill. These, His Lordship remarked, were the only observations he had to make on the calendar, except that he very much regretted to see so many Europeans had been sent up for trial at the present Sessions. With a single exception, these men had all been committed for trial from the Mofussil, but it was, nevertheless, much to be regretted that they should form so large a proportion of the number of prisoners in the calendar. His Lordship took occasion to congratulate the Grand Jury on their choice of a gentleman to serve as their Foreman in the person of Mr. Nathaniel Spencer (sr.) who thus winds up a long and useful public career in a manner the most honourable to himself. They were then requested to retire to their labours and to return a sufficient number of Bills to enable the Petit Jury to proceed with the trials, which will commence at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

In the course of the day the Grand Jury found True Bills in the following cases, viz:—No. 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 23, and 24.

BENGAL.

We are glad to learn that matters have proceeded so far that a requisition to the Sheriff will be put in circulation to-day for the purpose of calling a meeting to consider the question of establishing a People's Park in the direction pointed out by Mr. Fitzpatrick. We hope the requisition will be numerously signed, and the proposition well supported. The government will, we have no doubt, give its favourable support to any well-digested plan properly brought forward and it can do much to forward the scheme now before the public. We observe two grumbling suggestions have been made—one in conjunction with the Dalhousie Institute. It has been considered a good idea to join the Park and the Institute and lay out the grounds and the gardens together on the Maidan. This, however, does not meet the desideratum, which is to find a Park for the people—the people of the Circular Road, Entally, &c. &c., to whom a journey to the Eden Gardens is a difficult undertaking. The second is from the natives of the northern portion of the city, who cannot easily reach either spots indicated, and they object to Parks altogether. But if they understand the matter rightly they should bestir themselves and propose another Park for themselves in the best neighbourhood they can select. The government will give them the same aid as is granted to the southern Park, and perhaps more. A movement of this kind amongst the natives would deserve the greatest encouragement. It would be something new and satisfactory to see them bestirring themselves in such an active measure of philanthropy as a People's Park in their own quarter of the town.—*Englishman, March* 7.

The *Hindoo Patriot* does not treat on the subject of the dead in the proposed reforms in the question of the dead in the same temperate and liberal tone as Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, but attacks the Governor-General and us in good set terms. We find ourselves in good company, but admit that we are fair game, and may be as much misrepresented as he pleases, but not so the high dignitary he has so curiously charged with acts not his. The native paper ought to know that the Viceroy is the very last man to attack the religion of any sect whatever. The question of transfer of the place of cremation did not emanate from him, but arose out of a proposition suggested by the municipality in 1862. The Commissioners wished to remove the burning ghat to Kasee Mitter's ghat, and the suggestion has only been renewed for consideration now, and we believe backed by the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor to the extent of removing the place still further. It is admitted by all that the cremation of the dead is not the most serious part of the question, but the throwing the bodies into the river unburned.

So far from showing any disrespect to the dead of the Hindoos the contrary is intended. The foul sights that offend the eyes of all on the banks of the river, cannot but disgust Governor-General and private men alike. If then the former desires to see the rites properly performed, and the bodies consumed instead of floating in the river a prey to foul birds, dogs, &c., it is a shameful thing to accuse the Viceroy of an intention to show any disrespect to religion or the dead Hindoo. Jackalls and dogs howl and fight over the dead on the banks of the river, vultures and carrion kites are invited to the feast, and no Hindoo complains or sees a disrespect in these revolting scenes, but the moment the Viceroy is thought to interfere in the cause of decency and respect for the dead, a clamour is raised as unbecoming as it is injust. No Englishman dreams of disrespect or insult to the Hindoo in the matter. It is quite the other way, and we wish our Hindoo brethren could see the matter in this light instead of putting the worst construction upon our motives. Myriads of Hindoos are burned besides tanks and nullahs, far from holy rivers, and yet the living do not feel that the future of their relatives is jeopardised. It is quite a local feeling of the Hindoo living on the banks of the Ganges, which they must give way to in a few years when *Gungajee* loses her rank amongst the Goddesses, and her holy attributes are transferred to the Nerbudda. Thirty-six years more and, according to the Hindoo tenets, a greater change will take place than the removal of the burning ghat from Nimtollah to Tolly's Nullah, which the *Hindoo Patriot* pretends is already desecrated by having its banks widened and its depth increased by artificial means. The muncipality will have to wait only thirty-six years, and there will be no further objection on the part of the religious Hindoo, for that is the period remaining which *Gunga* has to run as a holy river.—*Id., March* 8.

Burning the Dead.—Our readers in town will find, however disagreeably, that our information regarding the order of the Lieutenant Governor prohibiting the burning of dead bodies on the banks of the Hooghly or within the limits of the town was but too well grounded. By way of confirmation we give a prominent place to the order of the Lieutenant Governor referred to in our last:—

From F. R. Cockerell, Esq.,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
To the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace,
Calcutta.
Fort William, the 26th February, 1864.
Judicial.

Sir,—I am directed to forward copy of a letter addressed this day to the Commissioner of Police, and to request that the Justices will give their immediate attention to the absolute necessity of putting an entire stop to the practice of burning dead bodies within the limits of the town, or on the banks of the river, and of skinning animals at the Nimtollah Ghat, or elsewere, where the practice is a nuisance to a populous neighbourhood.

2. The practice of burning the dead and skinning animals at the Nimtollah and the adjoining burning Ghat, besides being a disgusing nuisance in itself, leads directly to the still more disgusting practice of throwing the bodies of men and animals into the river, and cannot be permitted to continue any longer. It is a reproach to a civilized Government that, in a city like Calcutta, the practice of burning the dead at a public Ghat, though sanctioned by long custom and possibly by religious sentiment, should have been allowed to prevail so long to the detriment of the general health of the community and of public decency.

3. The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division will be directed to give personally, and through the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, every assistance to the Justices in obtaining and setting apart some suitable place, outside the town and the suburbs, for the cremation of the dead; and the Justices are requested to make early arrangements for providing such a place (or more than one if necessary), and for enabling the public to make use of it, so that all burning grounds within the town may be closed as soon as possible.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. R. Cockerell,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
—*Hindoo Patriot.*

In a *London Gazette*, recently received, the names of the following officers appeared under the head of "Brevet":—

To be Majors.
2nd Captains Sankey, Dixon, and Hills.

These three officers did right good service at the seige of Delhi as subalterns of Horse Artillery, and no one can possibly dispute their right to reward. The laurel crown was well won, and no one would remove it from the brows that earned it through the hard fighting of the day, and the long watches of the night. But the mention of the names of these officers, of the Horse Artillery, as well as some letters now before us, has recalled to our memory, that there was such a thing as Foot Artillery at the seige of Delhi, and made us ourious to know how that arm of the service had been rewarded. We have therefore looked into the matter closely, and the result is, the following list of subalterns, now captains, of horse and Foot Artillery, who served at Delhi, as exemplifying the manner in which rewards and honors have been bestowed upon them respectively:—

Subalterns of Horse Artillery.	*Subalterns of Foot Artillery.*
	Captain Light.*
Captain Blunt.*	,, Kennion.*
,, Bunny.*	,, Angelo.
,, Renny.*	,, Grey.
,, Bishop.*	,, Griffith.
,, Frith.*	,, Heath.
,, Sankey.*	,, Fulton.
,, Dixon.*	,, Salt.
,, Wilson.*	,, Thompson.
,, McLeod.	,, Gillespie.
,, Lindsay.	,, Sir W. Hamilton.
,, Manderson.	,, Earle.
,, Hunter.	,, Cadell.
,, Traile.	,, Cracklow.
,, Hills.	,, Jackson.
	,, M. Elliot.
	,, Sconce.

* Those marked thus are Brevet Majors.

In short we have nine out of fourteen subalterns of Horse Artillery, and only two out of seventeen of Foot Artillery, promoted by brevet. This is a fact certainly calling for explanation, and in the absence of any reason for such a distinction as is evinced in the above, the public will naturally be curious to know the why of this "extraordinary windfall of luck" to the Horse Artillery. No one can grudge it to them, but everybody cannot help feeling that their brothers in arms of the other branch are somewhat slightingly passed over. However, the remedy is not very difficult. It lies to a certain extent, with the Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency's ever generous appreciation of the services of the army of Delhi, gives good ground for hope that it will be speedily applied. He has only to call upon General Brind to submit the names of six or eight officers of Foot Artillery for brevet promotion, and forward those names for the approval of the Viceroy, who will not be backward in doing his utmost to procure a recognition of the good services of men, whom he himself "sent to the front."—*Englishman, March* 9.

We hear that the pension rules of the uncovenanted service have been extended to vaccinators.—*Englishman, March* 11.

We understand that it has been determined to appoint an agent to represent the British Government among the Gaiks in the Tenasserim Province.—*Id.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Lewis Jackson will probably take six months' leave to visit England for the present. This move, with the others on the *tapis*, will make four vacancies on the bench of the High Court. No one has yet been spoken of as successors in public, but it is not unlikely that Mr. Scott, the Commissioner of Rajshye, and Mr. Figou, Judge of Hooghly may be among the chosen.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor accompanied by their respective Secretaries, paid a visit to the House of Correction yesterday morning, and we are told that His Excellency has entirely condemned the construction of the prison as well as its locality, and expressed his determination to have the House of Correction removed from its present place to some site near Tolly's Nullahr. It will be seen from our report of cases tried at the Sessions yesterday, that Mr. Justice Norman has sentenced several prisoners to receive corporal punishment.—*Id.*

Yesterday's Telegraph report announced the arrival of the steamer *Resolute*, of 400 tons burthen and 200 horse power, from Liverpool. She is brought out here by the firm of Messrs, Grant, Smith and Co., for the purpose of towing vessels in this port, and is considered the best tug steame in Liverpool. It has been found that the present number of tug steamers in the River Hoogly is insufficient to meet the requirements of the great number of vessels that visit this port, and it is said that if they were as many more steamers they would all be well employed. Vessels now are detained for a week, and sometimes for a fortnight, owing to there being no steamer available to tow them out to sea, as no sooner does a steamer come up after taking a vessel to sea than she is off again with another.—*Id.*

No Medical Amalgamation scheme for the Indian Service has ever been sent out to this country, nor, consequently, received by Lord Elgin; nor has any thing been heard of the matter officially, or been done regarding it, in this country, since the proposals of the Indian Government went home to the Secretary of State for India, in March 1862. It has been privately heard, by Government officials here, that another scheme was to be adopted, and an outline sketch of it has come out to this country; but no opinion official or private has ever been asked upon it or else, we are justified in believing, the bias of the Government towards the Medical Service would have shewn itself liberal and considerate. For the truth of the above we can vouch. It certainly is not cheering information for the Medical Service.—*Hurkaru, March* 11.

We are not fortunate in our relations with the Rajah of Munipore. We have adopted and protected him only, apparently, that he may be enabled to interpose serious obstacles to our trade in Cachar. The planters do their best to bring out the natural riches of the country, and the Rajah does his worst to keep Cachar as unproductive as Munipore. Only lately we recorded the murder of the servant of an Englishman who ventured into Munipore to trade, at the invitation of the natives. Since then a similar attempt has been made upon the life of a clerk, and there is scarcely any room for doubt that the Rajah instigated the crime on both occasions. There must now be nearly a million sterling invested by private persons in Cachar, and it is a great grievance that they should be incessantly harassed by a weak-minded simpleton, who would be driven from his territory the very day British protection was withdrawn from him. Substantially the Rajah is begging the Government to trace the thin red line round Munipore. It will soon be no longer possible for the Government to resist his wishes. The police force just introduced into the district seem powerless to prevent the provoking incursions of Munipore thieves and murderers, and a correspondent this week informs us of three robberies by which planters lost about four thousand rupees. "We want here," says the writer, "a man of energy as superintendent, and having the will to support European interests instead of pampering the natives." There are other social improvements which might be made for the benefit of our enterprising countrymen in Cachar—such, for instance, as the establishment of a post office, where registered letters could be obtained by the planters without the considerable inconvenience now inflicted upon them. Apart from circumstances which they cannot control, their prospects are exceedingly good. Recent rains have greatly benefitted the tea plant, and it is estimated that the crop this year will be unusually large. It is only necessary to impress upon the Rajah of Munipore the fact that he will not be allowed to let his banditti loose upon this new and flourishing field of British enterprise and skill.—*Friend of India, March* 10.

Dr. Cox, of the 20th Hussars, at Sealkote, will succeed Dr. Macfier in the lucrative appointment of Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We hear that a most daring attempt at robbery was made on Thursday night last, in the Grand Arsenal within the Fort. How the burglar or burglars obtained an entrance into the premises, surrounded as they are by high walls and buildings, and protected both within and without by guards, is most astonishing. The party or parties evidently knew the ins and outs of the Arsenal, and how to avoid coming into direct collision with any of the night guards. Entrance into the Arsenal compound was apparently effected over the great gate, opposite the Controller's office, as several of the new spikes surmounting the gate had been removed; the burglars then proceeded direct, apparently, to a godown, situated just below the stationery depot, in which the cash chest were deposited, and by the careful removal of a few venetians effected an entrance. The padlock of the cash chest which contained upwards of one thousand rupees, was wrenched off, but luckily there was a patent Chubb's lock to the chest, which proved true and resisted the efforts of the burglar, who, apparently fearing to make any more attempts to force the lock made his way to the northern entrance of the Arsenal, He there broke open the large padlock which fastens the bolts from within, and effected his escape without detection, laughing, no doubt, in his sleeve at the guards within and without, none of whom seem to have heard any disturbance or noise during the night. This is one of the coolest attempts at robbery that we have heard for a long time; as we understand that the Arsenal guards are particularly strong, consisting of half a dozen Europeans and about 30 natives. The police were informed of the facts, and are now endeavouring to discover the depredators.—*Athenæum, March* 6.

Mr. W. H. Crank has been nominated to fill the Mathematical Chair in the Lahore Government College. Although not a University Graduate, Mr. Crank has high qualifications for the post. His educational experience ranges over a period of nearly 30 years, more than half of which has been passed in India and Ceylon. For some four or five years previous to the mutiny, he was Head Master and Officiating Principal LaMartiniere College at Lucknow. As one of the gallant garrison of the Bailey Guard, he was commended by the Viceroy, and thanked by Her Majesty for his exertions during that memorable siege. Prostrated by sickness, contracted under the privations of that perilous crisis, he was forced to seek temporary relaxation of mind and body in a visit to England. No sooner, however, was his health sufficiently renovated than he resumed his favorite studies with eagerness. During the last four years he has passed through a complete course of Civil Engineering, and the highest branches of mathematiccs at University College, London; and has furthe qualified himself for the profession of a Civil Engineer by practical instruction in the office and on the works of an eminent London firm.

Professor Crank has arrived at Lahore within the last few days, and relieved the Inspector of Schools of the temporary charge of the College.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

13th February.—Nazir Heidur was summoned to the Durbar. The Ameer, addressing him, said:—"I have perused Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan's letter. I would now wish to hear what you have to urge on his behalf." The Nazir replied by saying:—"Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan has desired me to beg that you will release the territory of Mahomed Uslum Khan and his brothers, He further requested me to ask you to send Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Zaman Khan with their troops back to Bulkh; and to solicit your instructions in regard to Koondez, which he has given to Uttaluck Beg on contract for twelve lacs a year." After a time the Ameer turned to the Nazir and said:—"This proceeding is very irregular, Sirdar Ufzul Khan first completes his arrangements, and then seeks my opinion and sanction."

The Durbar was dismissed. But Ghoolam Hussain Khan, the representative of the British Government, Moostaufee, and Mirza Mahomed Hoossain Khan, were instructed to remain for a private conference. The conference was prolonged till nightfall. After it was dissolved, Sirdars Kooshdil Khan, and others who were in waiting, were admited. Kooshdil Khan asked for Sirdar Ufzul Khan's letter which was handed to him. It was as follows:—

"The late Ameer Sahib never permitted a sepoy from Bulkh to remain in Cabool without my express permission, whereas now Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Zaman Khan, *with their troops*, have gone there without my sanction, and you receive them cordially. If you are desirous of keeping your brothers with you, their troops at any rate should return to Bulkh.

"I have repeatedly addressed you regarding the Jagheers of Mahomed Uslum Khan and his brothers. You have not noticed my leter.

"I cannot undertake to hold Bulkh when you subvert my authority. Either promptly attend to my requests, or I will, with my troops, leave for Cabool as soon as the snow has cleared away. Send some one to relieve me."

14th February.—Orders were issued for the writing of a letter to Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan; enclosing copy of Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan's letter, requesting him to be in Cabool with all his troops, before Nauroze. The Ameer was in private conference with Mirza Ahed Khan, Vakeel of Ufzul Khan in Cabool for six hours. The Vakeel was persuaded to go to Bulkh with certain proposals of the Ameer's calculated to restore a good understanding.

It is known through Ghoolam Hoossain Khan, the British Vakeel, that Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan had written to the British authorities, announcing his intention of marching against Cabool, and soliciting support. He was told in reply that no countenance could be given to such a measure. He was advised not to cause a family feud, but to be content with his position. The Ameer demanded a copy of the British reply from Goolam Hoossain Khan. It was refused, without the sanction of the authorities at Peshawur being first obtained.

Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan has been ordered to postpone his departure to Candahar till further orders.

15th February.—A letter was this day received by the Ameer, from Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan at Lallpoora, stating his intention of returning to Cabool as soon as he has completed his arrangements for the protection of travellers.

The particulars of the private council held a day or two ago have transpired. The Ameer said to Mirza Ahed Khan:—"Since Sirdar Ufzul Khan has resolved on marching against Cabool and is likely to cause bloodshed, I request you will at once return to him at Bulkh, and lay before him the following proposal: Three brothers Sirdar Ahmed Khan, Mahomed Zaman Khan, and Mahomed Oomer Khan are in Cabool; and three other brothers, Sirdars Mahomed Uslum Khan and Mahomed Hossain Khan and Hussun Khan are in Bulkh. If an exchange of jageers were made disputes would end. Let the jaghcers in Bulkh of the brothers in Cabool be given to the brothers in Bulkh; and in the same way, let the jagheers in Cabool of the brothers in Bulkh be given to the brothers in Cabool. You know well," continued the Ameer, "that the *hookoomut* of Cabool was given me by the late Ameer; therefore it is wrong for Ufzul Khan to dispute it. Go to Bulkh and advise the Sirdars accordingly."

Mirza Ahed Khan at once undertook the mission, and said that he would leave Cabool after *Rumzan* (10th March.) The Ameer urged him to go without loss of time and undertook to furnish a comfortable conveyance (a Tukht Raman.) Arrangements were accordingly made.

16th February.—The Ameer sent for Sidar Mahomed Oomeer Khan, and said to him:—"You see, what Sirdar Ufzul Khan writes. He is much annoyed with me on account of your brothers, Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Zaman Khan, staying in Cabool. He declares that if they, with their troops, do not return immediately to Bulkh he would march upon Cabool after *Nouroze*. I wish you to advise your brothers to leave Cabool and stay further dispute." Sirdar Oomer Khan did as he was bid. Ahmed Khan and Zaman Khan asked me to consult their mother, who is the daughter of Prince Ubbas.

Mirza Ahed Khan is preparing the khilluts ordered by Sirdar Ufzul Khan for the chiefs of the Sheikh Allee Huzzara.

The astrologers of Cabool openly predict that within the next two months there will be much fighting and bloodshed among the sons of the late Ameer.

17th February.—All the Sirdars and Khans have been commanded to hold their troops in readiness for immediate service befere *Nouroze*. A letter has been despatched to Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan, requesting him to hold the feast of *Nouroze* in Cabool, and to bring with him as many Ghilzies as he can procure. Ibraheem, in charge of the gun foundry, has been ordered to get two large guns ready for service before that day. Every preparation is being made to meet an enemy.

The Ameer sent for Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Zaman Khan, to tell them that he was about to address Sirdar Ufzul Khan on their behalf. He advised them to send a confidential servant with Mirza Ahed Khan to Bulkh, to solicit the Sirdar's pardon.

It is generally believed that Sirdar Ufzul Khan will not now be persuaded by any message, or explanation, or concession of the Ameer to forego his intention of marching on Cabool.

At the desire of the British authorities the Ameer wrote to Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, asking him to beg the release of the Italian prisoners from the Khan of Bokhara. It is now rumoured that, notwithstanding the earnest solicitation of Ufzul Khan, those infortuate men were beheaded.

18th February.—A letter was ordered to be written to Mullick Shere Gool Khan, Ghilzai, directing him, as the snow had cleared away, to march with five hundred of his men to Dusht Soopaid, to join Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan and Utta-ool-la Khan.

Another private council was held to-day, at which were present Mirza Ahed Khan, and Nazir Heider the vakeels of Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan. The Ameer was assured that Sirdar Ufzul Khan does not wish to cause a disturbance in the family; but he insists on his requests being complied with.

19th February.—In consequence of the heavy fall of snow there was no durbar to-day.

A letter was despatched to Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan, informing him of the fact of the Ameer having sent Ahed Khan to Bulkh and the object of his mission.

Kossids, with letters from Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan for certain Sirdars and Khans of Cabool arrived from Koorum. They say that Auzim Khan was enlisting troops and making every preparation for war.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 12.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS' SPEECH.

(From the Poona Observer.)

The Bombay papers are, at present wearing a very cheerful appearance. There has been a great explosion of eloquence. Every one in Bombay who can speak at all has taken the opportunities of the late public meetings to let off a speech, and not a few who couldn't speak have tried. All these speeches have been reported in the English fashion, interspersed with the various ejaculations of the meeting and with sundry little explanatory parentheses supplied by the reporter to enable the reader more fully to transport himself to the scene of action. The general result is quite parliamentary, and Poona readers as they glance over the graphic reports will be present at the meeings in the spirit and will hiss or cheer most vigorously according to their tendencies. The latest speech reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, that of Sir Mordaunt Wells to the Bombay Bar who had invited him to dinner at the Byculla Club, is quite an era in Indian reporting. Though not very long it contains numerous 'hear hears,' 'cheers,' 'loud cheers,' 'great cheering,' 'continued cheering,' 'prolonged cheerings' 'enthusiastic cheering' and 'tremendous cheering;' 'laughter,' 'loud laughter,' 'shouts of laughter' 'cheers and laughter' and one 'sensation.'

One passage in Sir Mordaunt's speech deserves a moment's passing notice. "What" asked he "has a certain readiness in collecting revenue—what has a familiarity with roads and bridges—to do with civil or criminal jurisprudence, the practice of the Bar, the fitness for the Bench? And yet these are the qualifications which are to entitle Mr. 'This' or 'That' of the Civil Service when he is old enough, and perhaps effete enough, to elect whether or not to become a Judge, and so to ascend, in time, the Bench of the High Court. (Indignant cheers.) I know that it has been said that, at forty or forty-five a Civilian ceases to be fit to collect revenue, and therefore he must become a Judge. I admit his unfitness for the one; but I deny his fitness for the other. (Great laughter.)"

Sir Mordaunt has evidently been struck with what strikes so many, the assumption that all servants of Government possess not only versatile but universal abilities. Not only as we have often shown are officers hurried out of districts with which they are acquainted into others of which they know nothing, but not infrequently from one kind of duty to another with most bewildering rapidity. We have no doubt that it was thus that civilians acquired the title of "heaven born." To the native mind nothing short of the supernatural would appear an adequate solution of the fact that Government expected all its officers to know every conceivable kind of duty, tribe of people, and sort of locality. Somebody has said that when Providence finds a man a place, it usually supplies him at the same time with abilities to fill it. The authorities would appear to have adopted this as a principle, but have made the mistake of substituting. "The Governor in Council" for Providence, which makes it in our opinion a very different matter. It was regarded as a high compliment to Lord John Russell when it was said of him that he would without hesitation take command of the Channel fleet, and we read frequent allusions to the wonderful versatility of such a man as Dr. Whewell who is regarded as an authority equally in questions of science, of literature and of ethical philosophy. But in India all men seem to be Lord Jhon Russells and Dr. Whewells. And this not in the Civil Service only, but in all departments. Some of the appointments and changes in the Civil Service we have recently noticed in our remarks on "puss in the corner," but in other quarters, if we look around what do we see? A Captain of Infantry understood to be well up in land-surveying is made an inspector of education. A Government chaplain vaults from the pulpit into an editorial chair. A professor of Literature one day is professor of Mathamatics the next. A gentleman "of the G. I. P. Railway Company" becomes a high schoolmaster. A clever criminal magistrate receives the appointment of inspector of cotton. A Government schoolmaster is pitch forked into the High Court and so on usque ad nauseam. These are already consumated, and for aught we know there may be on the tapis the Governor's barber to be chaplain vice some one who reverts to his appointment of master of the mint.

THE DANISH FRIGATE "NIELS-JUEL."

(From the Second Edition of the Times, Feb. 18)
(By Electric and International Telegraph.)

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, 10 A.M.

This morning the Danish frigate Niels-Juel, 46, was seven miles beyond the breakwater, under steam and canvas, steering due south; wind north, with a fresh breeze. Her coal bunkers have been replenished.

Captain Gotlieb, on application being made to him, candidly announced his intention to seize the Austrian brigs Milost and Budua (now here) if he caught them three miles outside the English coast. Besides the Austrian there are two Bremen barks and one Prussian bark in harbour.

The proceedings of the frigate excite great interest here.

A Plymouth branch pilot has been engaged on board for a short service (nominally between the Lizard and Portsmouth).

The course of the frigate will take her; say 20 miles south-west of the Eddystone, where she will be in the fairway track of all merchant vessels going up and down Channel; but a continuation of this course will take her near Brest, where there is the Prussian frigate Thetis (formerly English), an encounter with which Danish officers have been constantly referring to since their arrival in Plymouth on Sunday.

Evening.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock the Bremen bark Java left the Sound for Rotterdam. Outside she observed the Danish frigate Niels-Juel, and returned immediately.

It appears that when the frigate reached the Eddystone this morning she hove to, under canvas only, for an hour and then proceeded eastward, where she could easily intercept the bark.

PLYMOUTH, Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock.

The Danish frigate Niels Juel, 46, which left here yesterday morning, was actively employed all day within a comparatively short distance of the harbour. She was observed to bring to and overhaul 10 or 12 merchant ships, including an American bark bound to London, which subsequently received a channel pilot.

At one time the frigate was well east of the port towards the Start, when one of her boats was between the Eddystone and the Ramehead to the westward. Two boats were detached from her, each contained 30 men well armed.

The wind was then northerly; a light breeze.

During the day the frigate was occasionally described from the Citadel. This morning she has not yet been seen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday Morning.

Sailed.—Catherine Jacoba Henrietta, for Batavia.

The North German Lloyd steamers between London and Bremen have been transferred to the Russian flag and the Company's steamers running to New York *via* Southampton will probably very soon sail under the same flag.

The Hansa, having undergone a thorough overhaul is ready to take her departure for New York on the 2d of March.

The New York is receiving new boilers.

INDIA AND HER FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

(From the Times, February 15.)

That India should be in alarm for the condition of her finances, and embarrassed, at the same time by an acute monetary crisis, is about the last intelligence which one would naturally expect in these days to receive from the East. The financial progress of India since the epoch of the great mutiny, has been absolutely marvellous. An average increase of nearly 3,000,000*l.* was found in the revenue every year. Instead of annual deficits, there was the novelty of a surplus, and this extraordinary enrichment of the country was naturally regarded as a guarantee against any recurrence of pecuniary difficulties. Nor must it be supposed that these impressions were unfounded, or that any thing has now occurred to convict them of substantial error. India is still prosperous, and still advancing in commerce and opulence. The only difficulty is that its commerce has outgrown its currency, and that in the midst of its prosperity, it has been suddenly overtaken by exactly such a crisis as occurred in this country in 1847. As to the immediate prospects of the revenue, they have been unexpectedly overclouded, but only by such a misfortune as would affect for the moment the soundest revenue in the world. India has been at war. The operations against the "tribes" on the Punjab frontier will cost at least 1,000,000*l.* sterling—ugly item to be introduced abruptly into the Imperial balance-sheet, while the other side of the account will also suffer from a decline in the value of opium at the Government sales. It is obvious, however, that such events will not create any serious or premanent interruption in the prosperity of the country.

Still the commercial difficulty is acutely felt and the result appears at first sight so entirely inconsistent with the cour e of trade and the flow of bullion that it deserves particular attention. The rebound of the finances of India after the suppression of the mutiny and the reduction of the large native army was aided by the revolution in the cotton trade which followed the American war. India became a gainer to an enormous extent by the enhancement of prices in the Liverpool market. Her cotton crop of 1861 produced her a little more than 9,000,000*l.* her crop of 1862, though scarcely larger in quantity, produced all but 15.000,000*l.*; and her crop of last year, which has been estimated at 43,000,000*l.*, has still to be paid for. When we represent these products in pounds sterling the expression may be taken almost literally. India received the value of her cotton not so much in our manufactures as in silver bullion. The silver of the whole world finds its way to Calcutta and Bombay; in fact, rather more of this precious metal than the whole world yields in a year is now exported yearly to India. By the aid of our Australian gold we have bought up the silver currency of France and sent it by shiploads to the East, till the country is literally gorged with bullion. Nevertheless, the commercial community is now reduced to the greatest straits for want of current money, or, in other words, of silver. There is plenty of wealth in other forms, but it is not convertible into the circulating medium. Money cannot be had for money's worth, and the distress therefore is as acute for the moment as if there were no wealth at all.

The result admits of explanation more easily than of remedy. A large proportion of the silver poured into India has found its way to the actual cultivators of the soil, who, when they do get money, are accustomed literally to keep it. They know nothing of such investments as would bring the money into circulation again, and if they do not convert it into personal ornaments they bury it in secret hoards. The consequence is that all the specie is lost. It never enters into the currency at all, nor does it stimulate enterprise or facilitate commercial transactions. These habits, it is true, have prevailed in India from time immemorial, but they are producing an unusual effect at the present moment because the trade of India has assumed extraordinary proportions and requires a currency to correspond. All this demand for Indian produce has, of course, given a most powerful stimulus to every kind of business, and increase of business naturally calls for increase of money; and this money has been forthcoming in the natural way from our remittances, but, instead of being distributed over the country in circulating and fertilizing streams, it has been swallowed up in the hoards of husbandmen, and appears no more. Thus the very extension of trade has proved an immediate misfortune, owing to the non-extension of the currency simultaneously required, and the mercantile classes of India are suffering because the peasantry make a barbarous use of money.

The nature of the required remedy is obvious. The currency must be increased in sum such a fashion as will enable the possessors of goods to obtain the value which they represent in the form of a medium, adapted for circulation. The object would be attained if the silver could be extracted from the hoards of the peasantry and brought into circulation again through any kind of investments, but Oriental habits are not easily changed, and this remedy can certainly not be made available in the present emergency. Another expedient consists in the introduction of a gold currency, and a third in the naturalization of that paper medium which plays so important a part in the transactions of this country. At present the only currency of Indian is silver—condition attended in many ways with great inconvenience. The very transport of treasure in this form from one place to another is exceedingly troublesome, and, at the present rate of trade, it is becoming really doubtful whether silver enough can be procured to satisfy the Indian demand much longer. We have already said that, according to computation, India takes the annual silver produce of the whole world, and something more. That addition has been hitherto made from the currencies of those States which were superseding silver by gold, but this resource must soon come to an end, and then, if India will take from us neither gold nor goods, she cannot be paid at all. The absorption of gold could be borne with much less inconvenience, for the yield of that metal is thought to be undesirably in excess; whereas, unless the French should reopen the mines of Mexico, we may have no sufficiency of silver. A portion of the Indian press strongly advocates the introduction of gold, but Sir Charles Trevelyan is said to regard the experiment of a limited paper issue as preferable.

The financial difficulty, as we know from domestic experience, is felt sharply while it lasts, though its duration may not be long, but the accidental disturbance of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget can produce no serious embarrassment. If he should even find himself with a deficit instead of a surplus, the result will be of no great importance. With the finances of the empire established on a sound basis he can easily afford to meet the contingency of one bad year. War must necessarily cost money, and if we have really seen the end of the operation on the North-Western frontier we may feel decidedly thankful that such an expedition has been successfully accomplished in two months' time, and at the cost of only a million. We should be quite ready to close the bargain on these terms and probably the presence of Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab will give a permanence to our prospects of peace. The calculations of all financiers, whether Indian or European, must necessarily be disturbed by the outbreak of war, and there will be nothing either extraordinary or alarming in finding that an unexpected demand for 1,000,000*l.* sterling has deranged Sir Charles Trevelyan's estimates for the year, Our hope must be that the contingency may not recur, and that India may be spared those "little wars" which have so often disturbed our Budgets at home. For the rest, we must trust Indian statesmen to discover a way out of the monetary difficulty. It is not disputed that if any such measure as the suspension of the Bank Charter Act in this country could be applied to the Indian case the result would be equally successful, but unfortunately there is no such powerful specific at the command of Government. Still it is said that Government could place the Presidency banks in a position to accommodate the great mercantile houses and thus carry the country through the crisis, but it is foreseen that unless the currency is enlarged the difficulty may at any time return. India, in short is now conducting the dealings of a rich country with the currency of a poor one, and until this anomaly be rectified her commercial classes must always be exposed to a recurrence of embarrassments like the present.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTION.

(From the Home News).

As all complaints and representations concerning the army, from whatever quarter they come, are interesting to our readers, we extract the following passage from a letter published in the last number of the 'Army and Navy Gazette.' The object of the writer is to show how hopeless promotion has become to the higher regimental grades ever since the second lieutenant-colonels of home regiments serving in India were "seconded" and required to remain for "absorption" in their corps:—

All the second lieutenant-colonels, received their promotion, "without purchase," on the arrival of their respective regiments in India; but after the mutiny, all these fortunate men were seconded, placed in the 'Army List' in "italics," and are to remain with their corps, drawing full Indian allowances, until absorbed by the retirement on full-pay of the senior lieut.-colonel or his promotion to major-general (a distant chance), or his death. A senior lieutenent-colonel—1st, cannot retire on full pay until he has completed at least 30 years' service on full pay, and even then he must wait his turn; 2nd, he does not feel inclined to die, in order merely to accommodate the exchequer; 3rd, his chance of promotion to major-general is as hopeless as it is remote; and, 4th, he cannot sell out because no one in his senses would purchase to become an "italicised" second lieutenant-colonel, liable any day to be removed from the regiment of his adoption, or on the very first outcry of a peace party placed on half-pay instead of his more fortunate senior, who got his lieutenent-colonelcy for nothing, and who by this very purchase step became senior lieutenent-colonel, and consequently the permanent commanding officer of the regiment. A second subject which I would fain bring to your notice is, so to speak, the "go-by" which officers of the Indian service have given us in promotion. Queen's officers, who were majors long (years) before the mutiny, are still majors, are likely to vegetate as such, and are actually now junior to hundreds of Indian service officers, who were merely captains at the time of the mutiny and are now lieutenant-colonels, getting well on for their "full-colonelcies." I am sure when these facts receive due consideration we shall be granted brevet rank according to date of commission. Local officers would still have the advantage of receiving the full pay and allowances of their rank, but we would still retain our former privilege of at least equal rank for equal length of service, and regain our former chance of succeeding in our turn, to superior command in the field or in garrison and not be placed, as many of us have already been, under the command of Indian service officers who but yesterday touched their caps to us.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

Colonel Gilpin [Feb. 11] inquired of the Under-Secretary for War whether, considering the peculiar circumstances attending the trial of Colonel Crawley, and the failure of the evidence against him, it was the intention of the War Department to recommend that his expenses should be paid.

The Marquis of Hartington said that at the conclusion of all courts-martial it became necessary to consider whether the expenses of the prisoner should be paid by the public or not. In this instance such consideration took place, and the Government, accepting and adopting the verdict of the court-martial, decided that all such expenses incurred by Colonel Crawley as were ever paid should in this instance be defrayed by the country. (Hear, hear.) Col. Crawley's passage from India and back had been paid, he had been in receipt of Indian pay and allowances during the whole time that he was in this country, and quarters had been provided for him at Aldershott. The expenses of all witnesses whom he desired to bring over from India had been paid; and in fact no greater expense had fallen upon him than he would have been subject to if his regiment had been in this country instead of India. Everything which in such cases had ever been paid for anybody had been paid for Colonel Crawley. The only expenses which had not been repaid to him were those connected with legal advice. No application had been made by Colonel Crawley for the payment of these expenses, nor could the Government accede to such an application if it was made. The position and *status* of legal gentlemen were not recognised at courts-martial and the Government would have no means of checking their charges.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Prince Napoleon's speech to M. de Lesseps and the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company has been published, and a very long one it is. The scope of his arguments may, however, be compressed into a reasonable compass. He began by referring to his recent visit to Egypt, and said that his personal inspection of the company's works had made him a fervent believer in the success of an enterprise to which before he was only a well-wisher. He had interested himself in this company because its object was grand and noble, because it was an undertaking by private individuals unconnected with government, and because none of the directors of it had made those scandalous fortunes in a single day which were seen sometimes, and which were the disgrace of the epoch. The object of the canal was to divert that trade from the Cape of Good Hope route, which had made the prosperity of Egypt centuries before the Cape of Good Hope was discovered. He accused Nubar Pacha of having been sent to Constantinople to carry a point with the Sultan, for the price of which the canal company was to be offered up as a sacrifice. He denounced Oriental bad faith, and argued that law in the East was so loose that it was not to be construed by the same rules as French law. Nubar Pacha had come to Paris with the design of ruining the company, and was the instrument of treacherous appeals to public opinion in which *ad captandum* arguments about forced labour (the *corvee*) and the pretented rights of the Porte were made unfair use of. He contended that the Viceroy of Egypt was bound by his predecessor's contract, and that the interference of the Porte was a pretext and an after thought to get rid of it. The following is the text of what the prince said concerning England:—

They lean upon England. Well let us speak of England, although the task is delicate and disagreeable. Still, by being very candid and very moderate, I shall manage to say all that I think; and, even supposing that I should by my plain speaking offend some of you here, I beg it to be understood that I say absolutely not a word against the English nation. I always make a great distinction between that powerful nation which captivates me by the mirage of that liberty which I so much love. (Applause, and cries of "The mirage of liberty?"; Yes, I say the mirage of liberty; I love that liberty; I love it wherever I see it practised. I draw a great distinction. I was saying, between the English nation and the English Government. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Let us not be too severe even upon the English Government. It is hostile to your enterprise, I will not say that, as a matter of course, it should be so; I blame its hostility, but I can understand it. It does not attack you openly; it loves in these cases to resort to circuitous means. Fear no open opposition from the English Government; it has never written any diplomatic notes against you. You will not find a single one. It always puts the Porte forward in front of the battle. Now there is an explanation of the English policy. Do you know where you may find it? Not in the Blue Book; but in the Peerage, were you will see the exact age of all the lords in England. Open the Peerage, and you will find noble lords now in power are respectively 70, 75, and 80 years old. It is not astonishing that together with their old experience they should have hearts somewhat cold. We can understand how it is that their sentiments for the most generous causes are so very calm. You see now why aristocratic England declared in the face of Europe that she would give neither a man nor a shilling for the greatest and holiest of all causes—those of Italy and Poland. (Applause.) Do not, therefore, believe, gentlemen, that this English Government will ever resort to the *ultima ratio* against a cause like yours which is perfectly just. Do not imagine that England will ever fight against the Isthmus of Suez. That is all nonsense. And here I revert to the distinction I drew between the English nation and its Government. The English Government which has forsaken rights based upon history and treaties; the English Government which will yet perhaps feel remorse for its desertion of the two grand causes which I just now mentioned: the English Government which abandoned the noble cause of Poland, will never dare to drag its country into a war about the Suez Canal. That is nonsense Shall I speak my whole mind to you? If it were to dare (and it never will dare), it is not we that would have to defend ourselves, but it is that government which would have to defend itself against the English people. It would fall under the weight of contempt and ridicule (Frantic applause.) Your rights are incontestable. Continue to assert your rights in Egypt. Go on with your works. You have nothing whatever to do with the Sublime Porte. Whenever the Porte chooses to support by acts the political question which it thinks it has a right to raise, then it will be time enough to discuss it. As to the scare crow England take no thought of it whatever. Leave your enemies to prate about that. I defy the government of that great country, England, to drag the nation into any serious hostility against the canal. (Bravo, bravo.)

The prince concluded by a strong assurance that he had no mission whatever to speak in behalf of the emperor's government. He spoke merely as a private individual.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 18th.

Iredell, Lieutenant J. S., 20th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Angur.
Anderson, Captain D. G., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—March 18th.

Scott, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Davidson, Staff Assistant Surgeon W. A., on duty, to Poona.
Smith, Captain J. A., 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.
Hackett, Captain, H. M.'s 28th Regiment, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Davison, Major, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Buckley, Lieutenant H. T., 2nd Grenadier Regiment, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Clark, Assistant Surgeon T., 33rd Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.
Costelloe, Deputy Inspector General D., Bomby Staff, on duty, to Oorun.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 17th March.

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed to Bombay on a duty which will be communicated to him by the Adjutant General of the Army. The Veterinary Surgeon of the Royal Horse Artillery will also proceed to Bombay if required by Colonel Wallace.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows.

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Captain G. S. Morris, 15th Regiment N. I.

Barrack Serjeant Simth, having been relieved from his duties as acting Provost Serjeant at Poona, will proceed to Belgaum and is appointed Barrack Serjeant at that station.

Lieutenant A. F. Turner, cadre 3rd European Regiment, is attached to do duty with the 10th Regiment N. I.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 18th March.

Stephen Dungate, journeyman apprentice of the Floating Batteries, is to be transferred to the tug *Sind*.

Mr. W. Downing, commanding officer of the steamer *Goolanar*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*, as 1st officer.

The commander of the *Hugh Rose* was permitted to enter Nicholas Acorn as quarter muster for that vessel from the 17th March.

The crew of *Berenice* and *Mahi* are to assist in hauling the *Hugh Rose* out of dock this day.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
18	Simoon	Murphy	Liverpool Nov. 15.
	Boz	Nacoda	Bunder Abbas Mar 3
	Otago	Mastton	Liverpool Oct. 5.
	Amelie and Lauric	Murphy	Galle Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 18 Ships.	Commanders.	To
Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
Johnston Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat.
Minerva	Blanch	New York.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per French Ship *Amelie and Laurie*, from Galle.—Mr. R. P. Brunton.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Mr. Marrian and 100 natives.

The Ship *City of Agra*, E. Sleigh, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Ship *William Carvill*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 9d. to £3 2s. 6d.
(Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	No offers.
To Hull	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1864.

London.

Rowena—100 bags jingellyseed, 125 cwt., Lalljee Anundjee.

Havering—1 box sundries, C. Macdonald and Co.; 8 cases books, F. Chambaers; 157 bags coffee, 235 cwt., Withuldass Sobharam.

Stamboul—21 bales loose coir, 40 cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Liverpool.

Gilbert Thompson—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Lalljee Hurichund.

Belgravia—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Hurridass Carsondass.

Preston—150 bales munjeets 516 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., W. and A. Graham and Co.

Baron Macauly—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 104 bales cotton., 364 cwt., Bhiccoo Babajee.

Zambia—400 bundles gall, 200 cwt., Curson Jadowjee.

Protector—32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Runchordass Kanjee; 18 bales wool, 54 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Wm. Carvill—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pavioz Kessowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Naronjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Toolsidass Nursydass.

Golden Empire—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vussonjee and Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Natharam Poonjaram; 72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., Goculdas Lilladhur; 67 bales cotton, 234 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 93 bales cotton, 325½ cwt., Bhimjee Canjee.

Confidence.—90 bales cotton, 325½ cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 200 bales Wool, 600 cwt., Gourdhundass Nurotumdass.

Adriatic—122 bales cotton, 427 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee and Co.; 63 bales cotton, 220½ cwt., Rungilldass Hurgovundass and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co. 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Govind Girdhur.

Robroy—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Doongersey Gangjee.

Orsa.—500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.

War Cloud.—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., S. Pinto and Co.

Palinurus.—45 bales botton, 157½ cwt. A. H. Huschke and Co.; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—161 bags surseeseed, 240 cwt., Lalljee Anundjee.

Eagle—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dumersy Soozan; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khetsee Ragowjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass; 480 bundles nuxvomica, 240 cwt., Cursonjee Jadowjee; 51½ bales cotton, 180½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambiedass.

Eugene.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., D. Jamsetjee and Brothers; 106 bales cotton, 371 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy.

Melitus.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooruzmull Bhoolchund.

Thomas Seddon—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Velljee Naronjee and Co.

Myrtle—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Varsy Ludha; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy.

City of Benares—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Roysee Lalljee.

Pegasus—130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Doongersee Gangjee.

Queen of the Seas—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mervanjee Framjee and Co.

Palmerston—550 bags linseed, 825 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 500 bales catton, 1,750 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Concordia—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Kildare—12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Goalam Hoosein.

Montrose—506 packets myrabolums 250 cwt., Lyon [illegible]

[illegible] bags gall, 210 cwt., Ruttonjee Bhoyjee.

[illegible] 175 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz.

[illegible] linseed, 45 cwt., Govindjee Megjee

New York.

[illegible] 35 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible]	[illegible] Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	Nov. 4
[illegible]	[illegible] Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Jan. 5
[illegible]	[illegible], McMillen.	
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Feb. 5
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	Feb. 18
	Chowringhee Dixon.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
	Euretta, Stevenson	
949	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
	John Melluish, Watts.	
1221	King Arthur, Grigg	Oct. 9
725	Kennington, Edwards.	
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
614	Loenidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6
701	Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
724	Morayshire, Piton.	Dec. 26
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama	Dec. 29
	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1100	Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
989	Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.	
722	Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey.	Jan. 12
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Association.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	Jan. 22
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	Feb. 8
505	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1209	Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
1096	Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.	Nov. 18
1249	Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
1936	Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
1547	Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung	Dec. 17
382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot.	Jan. 8
1063	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 27
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co.	Dec. 14
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2.
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 11
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings.	Feb. 6
1047	Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Jan. 22
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	Jan. 12
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1060	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 14
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
	Furness Abbey Roddock.	
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris—W. A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 18
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	Dec. 23
	Lancastrian, Donaldson.	
	Longwood Peterson.	
263	Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 14
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	Jan. 27
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
503	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
491	Orixa, Gaffie.	
	Owangoudy,—E. Bates & Co.	
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
1000	Roodee.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Feb. 5
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts—Mungesh Pandoorung.	Nov. 23
1095	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 6
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
601	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 18
261	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
1237	Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company.	Dec. 24
823	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 1
1125	Southern Belle.	Jan. 4
988	Tiger.	
832	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 1
837	Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 11
590	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 1
1511	Wasp.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

962	Arran, Cummings.	
833	Araminta, Bley.	Feb. 8
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	Feb. 8
1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
846	Fanny.	Dec. 3
1191	Herald.	Dec. 20
1094	North, Brown.	Nov. 20
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
784	Shannon.	
1244	Vicksburg, Scott	Oct. 9

FROM THE CLYDE

611	Alicia—Martin, Young & Co.	Dec. 28
531	City of London, Fergusson.	Jan. 9
984	City of Amoy, McNeil.	Feb. 18
1209	Chaliecge—W. Nicol & Co.	
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 26
569	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
	W. Kidston.	Feb 18

FROM AKYAB.

710	St. Hilda.	

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Feb. 9

FROM CARDIFF.

973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

939	Dolladin Castle.	
939	Sattara—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315	Carioca.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	

FROM HAVRE.

800	The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.	

FROM BOSTON.

	Beverly (a) Putman.	

FROM NEWPORT.

946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	

FROM GOTHENBERG.

	Amazon—Falcher, Cooper & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

1131	Algiers.	
1598	Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.	
	Chippewa.	
998	Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.	
949	Etna, Hughes—J Clover & Co.	
1047	Glenalva Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	
1069	May Queen, Penney.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1557	Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 25
811	Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

990	Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co.	Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

643	Vanguard, Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 25

FROM CHINA.

337	British Banner, Grigs.	Dec. 24
410	Canada.	
1197	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
803	Louisa, Tillman.	

FROM MAURITIUS.

	Priam—J. W. Wright & Co.	Feb. 10

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175	Anne Royden	March 4
	Arabia	Feb. 1
	Arbosthan.	March 5
	Asteroid, Gardener.	Feb. 19
1118	Astronomer.	
	Benares (s)	Feb. 10
697	Calabar.	
	City of Palaces.	
946	Countess Russell—A. H. Husckhe & Co.	Feb. 15
1056	Day Dream.	
	Diamond.	March 4
558	Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Feb. 12
582	Euphemus.	Feb. 20
1178	Evelyn.	Feb. 11
1323	French Empire.	
618	Futtay Salum.	Feb. 17
	Gertrude.	Feb. 25
1353	Herefordshire, Walker.	March 2
877	Houghton.	Feb. 11
637	J. W. Brockman.	
1023	Jason.	Feb. 9
816	Jessie Coffin.	Feb. 25
453	Johanna	March 4
	Kate Gregory	Feb. 22
800	Lady Canning.	Feb. 25
	Mahomed Shah	Feb. 6
	Marquard Family.	
664	Mary Ann.	Feb. 19
	Matuara	
1152	Melicete.	
1700	Mistress of the Seas.	March 5
550	Monitor (a), Eaton—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	
	Morning Star.	March 2
	Nada (s)	Feb. 13
1100	North East—Boyd.	Feb. 20
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 29
	Ophir	Feb. 9
	Pearl	Jan. 25
994	Portland.	
	Regina	Jan. 28
794	Robert Small.	March 1
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	Feb. 3
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
698	Schah Jehan.	
893	Scindia.	Feb. 19
	Shen Shah.	Feb. 26
	Splendido.	Feb. 26
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	
1089	Ticonderoga.	
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1150	Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	

FROM MAULMAIN.

775	Adelaide, Richardson.	
1199	Baden, (a) Stilson.	
739	Chanticleer, White.	
633	Harvest Home, Vicks.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	
899	Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.	

FROM MADRAS COAST.

	Feroze Shah,—Natives.	
698	Winterthur,—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
531	Hurkaru,—W. Nicol & Co.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅞ to 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	153 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	99 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	64 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	25 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4¼ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 38,000 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 275 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	94¼
" Loan 1842-43	94¼
" Loan 1854-55	94¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	103¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICE SCURRENT (17th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	595 to 600
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	585 to 590
New Oomravuttee	"	555 to 560
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	545 to 550
New Veeravul	"	535 to 540
New Khandeish	"	525 to 530
New Poratchee	"	540 to 545
New Accote	"	570 to 575
New Mangalore	"	565 to 570
New Hinghunghaut	"	610 to 625

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,420.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	28 to 29 Nominal,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53 "	"
Sight	" 2-48 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 " "	5 "
" 12 " "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	1d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" On Demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s. 0¼d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The AllianceBank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s. 0½d.	do.
One " "	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per an.
do. 9 do. do.	5½ do	do.
do. 6 do. do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4 do. do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3 do. do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10	per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do.	4	" "
Do. 12 do.	6	" "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. " 6 " "	5 "	"
Do. " 12 " "	6 "	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland. do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાઈ તરેડીગ એનડ બેકીગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 4 Do.	4	Do.
Do. 6 Do.	5	Do.
Do. 12 Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 "	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Do. " Demand	2s. 0¼d.	"
Do. Scotland "	2s. 0¼d.	"
Do. Ireland "	2s. 0¼d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3	"
Do. 6 "	4	"
Do. 12 "	5	"

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!—PRIZE MEDAL 1862.—BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant aneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250,500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipt), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.	London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c.

An Invoice of superior Buggy, Dog and Riding Whips, Harness fronts, Collars, Walking Sticks, Candle Holders, &c., &c.

100 Kegs White Dry Paint, 100 Kegs Red Lead, 1 Case Trunk Locks, 4 Casks Horse Shoes, 100 dozen Pickaxes.

An Invoice of 73 Packages Fresh Oilmanstores by Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of Oriental, Imperial Hot and assorted Pickles, Fruit assorted Sauces, French Cheese and Capers, Potted Meat, Quart White Wine Vinegar, Durhan Mustard, Pint Sallad Oil, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds 1, 2, 3 lb., Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, Salted Salmon and Herring, Pearl Barley, Maccaroni, Vermicelli Isinglass, Muscatel Raisins, Oyster, Stewed Mushroom, Oxford Sausages, Asparagus, Bath Chops, York Ham and Bacon, Berkley, Chedder and Richmond Cheeses, &c.

On account and at the risk of Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy, the first purchaser,

W. H. 3026-57—12 Bales 600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

SALE OF TWIST.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Bora Jafferbhoy Golamhusson, by order of Shaw Doolabram Vijlall—

25 Bales Mule Twist No. 40.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A GIG.

A Splendid Gig, with Screw Propeller, 27 feet long, 5½ feet broad, stands unrivalled for speed, Teak-built and Copper-fastened, with Oars, Rollocks, Awnings, &c. Can be seen any day between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., near the Apollo Bunder. Apply to the undersigned.

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 19th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, 15 Bales of Mule and Water Twist, 50 pairs of Silk Petambree, 50 Silk Child's Frocks.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE INVOICE OF SUPERIOR WHITE AND BLACK MARBLE SLABS. RICH BOHEMIAN AND GILT FLOWER VASES, AND TOILET BOTTLES, PLATED HANGING ARGAND LAMPS WITH DROPS, &c.

On SATURDAY. the 26th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of superior White and Black Marble Slabs consisting of Round, Square, Oval, and Oblong, for Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Teapoys &c., several pairs of Rich Bohemian Flower Vases of various colours and patterns, Toilet Bottles. few pairs of Plated single Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops. &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A serviceable Palanqueen Shape Office Shigram, with a Dun coloured powerful Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 550.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 12 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.

5-6 do. small do. do.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, Pictures in Gilt Frames, 5 sets of single and double Harness with plated on German silver mountings, a quantity of Wearing Apparels, Glass, Queen's and Plated Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c.

One very handsome self-driving Park Phaeton made to order by "Andrews" of Southampton, very elegantly painted and lined with lamps, pole, shaft and pole chain.

On account of the first purchaser,

B C—M {85, 42, 50} 3 Bales containing 150 Pieces of Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.

On account of the first purchaser, Madowjee Vullubdass, ex *City of Agra.*

H T B | 57, 84 | 2 bales containing 100 pieces 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings.

G B C P 127 1 do. do. 48 pieces 7 lbs. do. do.

AT 1 P. M.

On account of the first purchaser Mr. J. G. Briggs:—

One pair of young Chesnut Horses, ready broken in Carriage.

A Handsome open very light Mail Phaeton, with fine Arab Horse and English made Harness, complete.

One English built open Carriage, by "Laurie and Marner," London, with a pair of Bay Horses and Harness.

Any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

Just landed Ex *Edwin Fox* and *Edmund Graham.*

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following First-rate English-built Carriages, just landed Ex *Edwin Fox* and *Edmund Graham*:—one First-rate English-built Circular Glass fronted Brougham, by "S. Marks," 13, Orchard Street, Oxford Street, London, Complete with Lamps, Shafts, &c.

One ditto ditto by ditto with do.
One ditto do. Shigram with Lamps, Shafts, &c.
One ditto do. Self-driving Phaeton, by Bedford Buildsrs, London, with ditto.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, &c., AT No. 7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. BRIGGS, Esq., (changing residence) amongst which are some very valuable paintings together with an assortment of very valuable Books.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Catalogues of Books and Paintings will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A half-plate portrait Lens by Lerebour well adapted for Carte de visite. Price 70 Rupees.

A Dog Cart, and a Kattewar Horse, 15 hands, 5 years old. Price Rs. 700.

A pair of first-rate Grey Hounds, price Rupees 150.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY,

Just landed ex ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Letter Copying Books with index.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and reveriable seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th March 1864.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c.,

&c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Farmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Grey Australian Carriage Horses, 16 hands high, perfectly broken with English Harness nearly new, in complete order. To be seen at MAHOMED BAUKER KHAN'S Stables, Bhendy Bazar.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	" Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	" Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	" English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	" Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	" Game of War
The Tournament	" Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	" Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
" " Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

DWYER & Co. have now to hand ex *Sunlee*, from Hongkong, another batch of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing desk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers. &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.

Finest Congoe in 6lbs. boxes.
Do. Souchong do.
Do. Flowery Pekoe in box of 4 canisters.

Preserves—Ginger, Chow-Chow, Citron, large and small Oranges.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London,—Cheese; Hams, Bacon, Poultry and Game, Potted Meats, Oxford and Truffled Sausages, French Pates, Ox Tongues, Pigs' Cheeks, Game and Pork Pies, Bloaters, Sardines, Salmon, Herrings, and preserved fish of every kind, Preserved Meat, Soups, Vegetables, &c., Fruits, in Noyeau and Brandy, Tart and Dessert Fruits, Turkey Figs, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel and Rings, Maccaroni, Vermicelli. A large assortment of Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Games, Fishing Tackle, and Miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, yearly subscription 1 Guinea; and Major R. Gills' publication of 100 Stereogram of Views from the Caves of Adjunta and Ellora, Structural Temples in the Deccan, Landscape and Game printed by one of the first London firms, put up in a neat case, subscription £5 5s.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

SELLING OFF.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, being about to proceed to Europe, will sell off his present Stock of Goods, enumerated below, at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. for cash payments.

His present stock consists of:—

A great variety of handsome Toys, lately rreceived per *Edwin Fox.*

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions, Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Work of Artistic character and highly finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Table Ornaments.

Violin Strings and Bows.

Stereoscopic Views of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery.

A choice selection of Telescopes; Binocular, Field and Sea Glasses; Opera Glasses.

Spectacles, variously mounted with convex and concave glasses, double Eye Glasses.

Musical Boxes, playing favorite Airs.

Musical Clocks, highly finished.

Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, of excellent workmanship.

Silver-plated Tea and Coffee Setts.

Handsome Pile Carpets and Table Covers.

Mouldings, Rosewood and Gold, for Picture Frames.

Account Books of Foolscap, Demy and Medium size paper.

Envelopes of sizes.

Clothes, Shoe and Paint Brushes, Dusters, Combs, Patent Cork Screws, &c. &c.

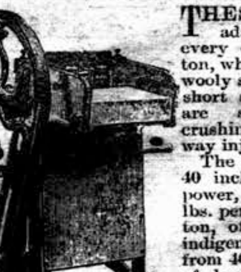
Mr. J. NEUBERG proceeding to Europe for a few months by the second mail in April, in order to select personally a new Stock of Goods for the next season, will thank all parties who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without any loss of time.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS.

PLATT AND RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863,

ARRANGED FOR

HAND, BULLOCK, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



THESE Machines are adapted for Ginning every description of Cotton, whether with hard or wooly seeds, or of long or short staple. The seeds are separated without crushing them, or in any way injuring the fibre.

The production of the 40 inch Gin, worked by power, is from 30 to 35 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, of the short stapled indigenous varieties, and from 40 to 50 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, from New Orleans or Egyptian Seeds.

The Hand Machine is made 12 inches wide to be worked by two persons only, producing 8 to 12 lbs. of clean cotton per hour according to quality.

Both Machines are very simple, are not at all liable to get out of order, and require no skill in working.

Platt & Richardson's Patent Churka Cotton Gins, Hand Driving Wheels, Bullock Mills, Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Brick Machines, &c. &c.

Further particulars, with plans and estimates for the above, complete with Steam Engines, Cotton Presses, Iron Roofs, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7, Hummun Street, Fort, where the Cotton Gins may be seen working.

R. NEWTON, Agent.

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